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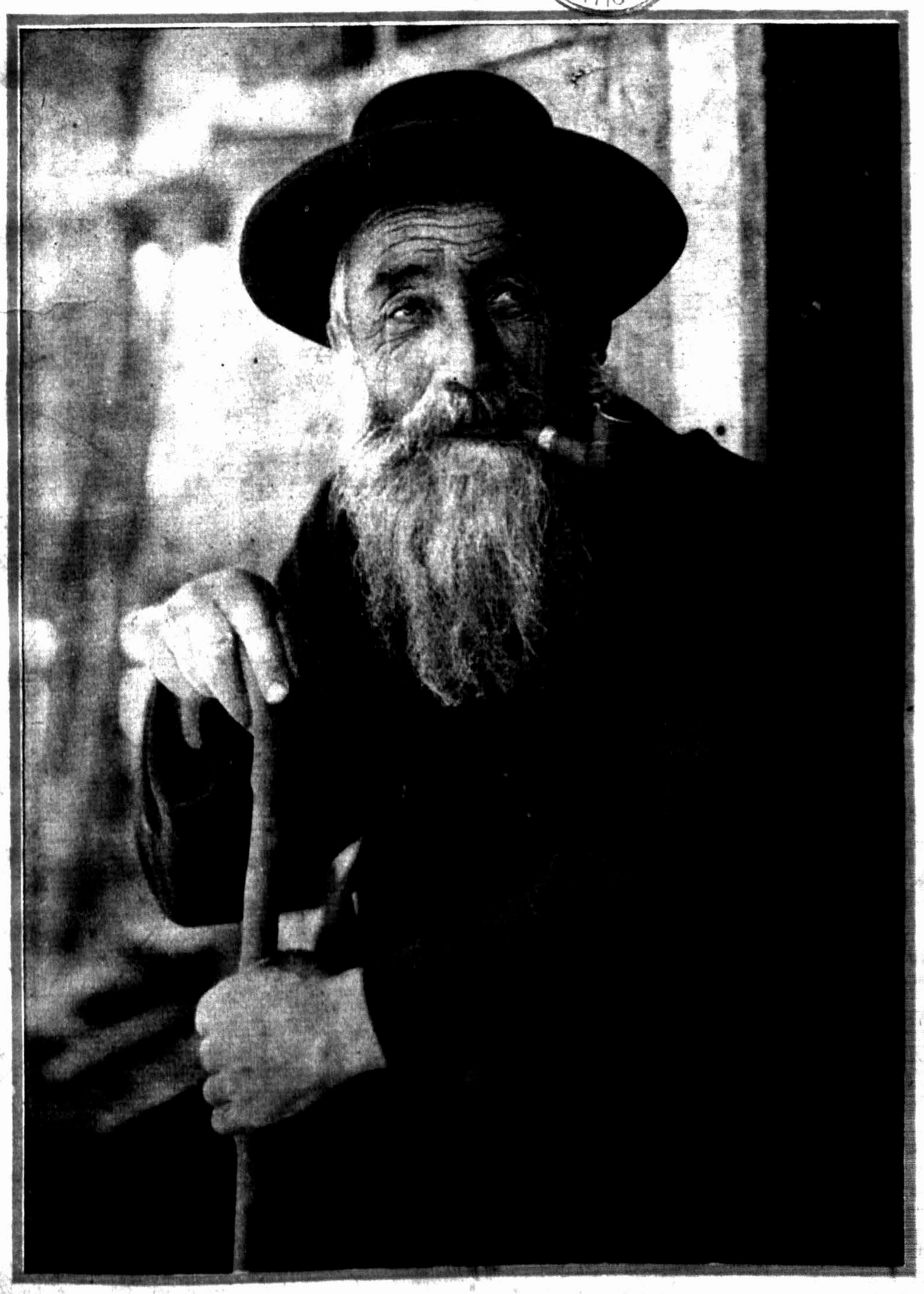
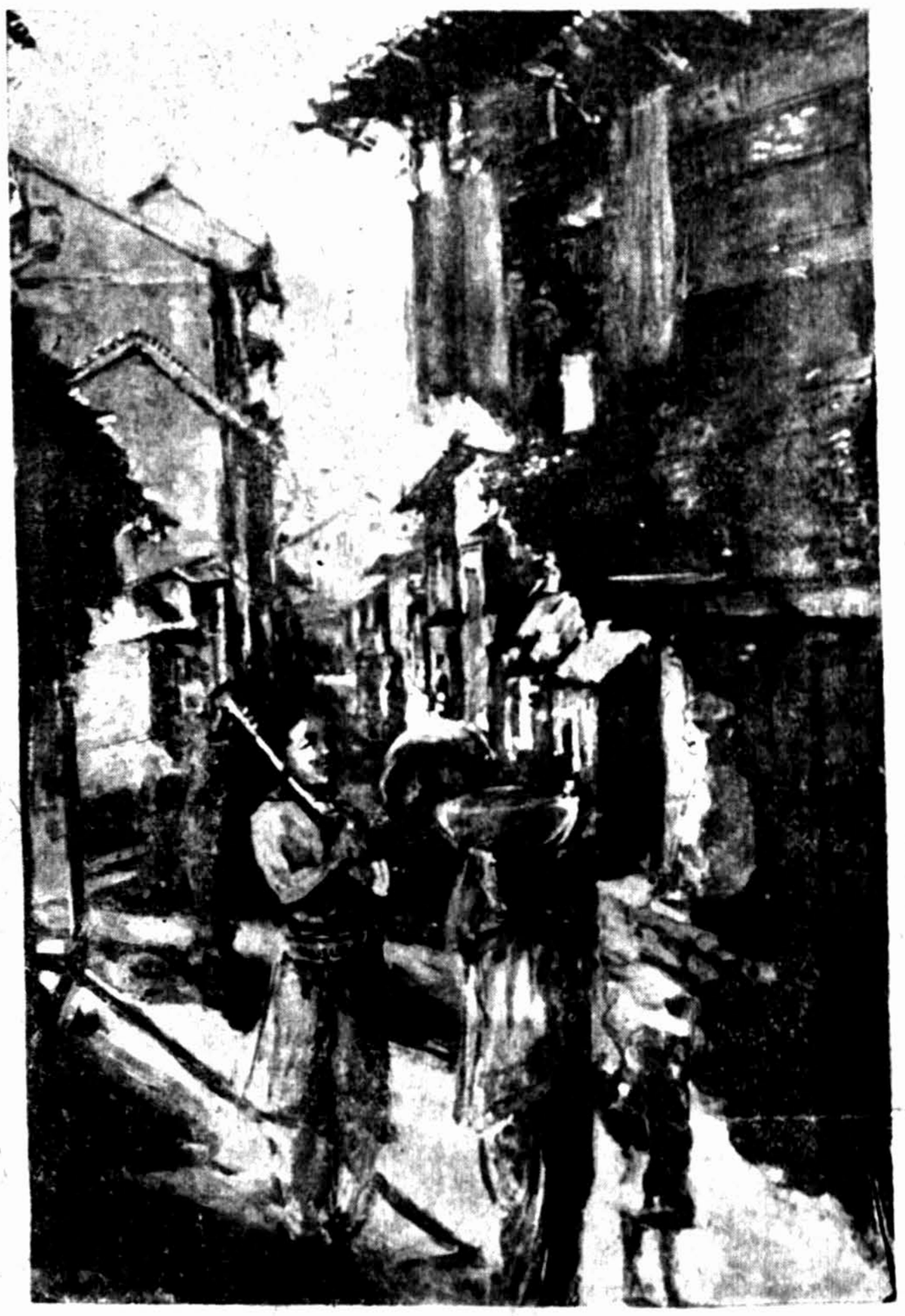
OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY



THE OLD SALT

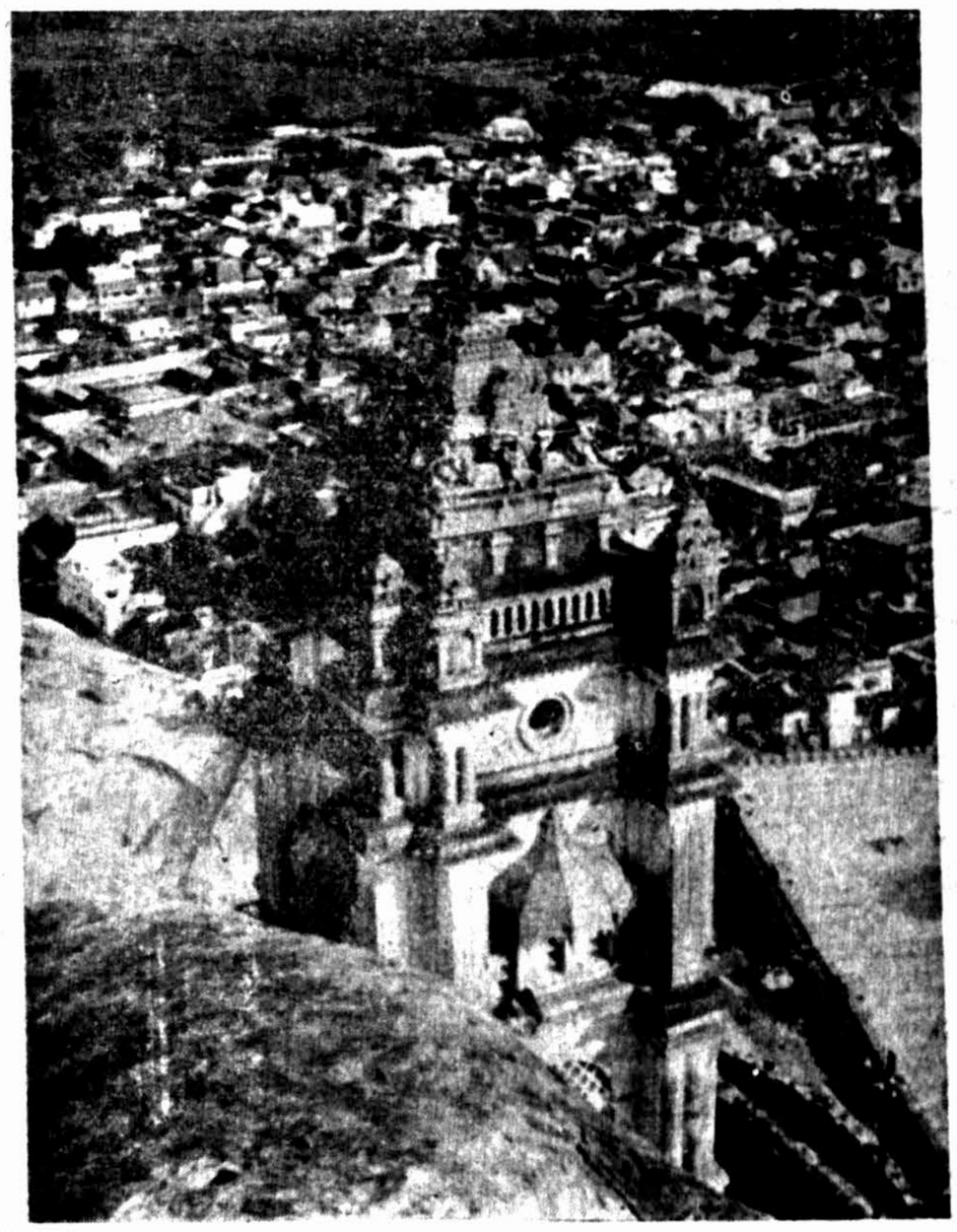
THE ART OF NAGESH YAWALKAR

"Buddha's Enlightenment"



"Old Nasik"

(See Page 5).



A view of Trichinopoly from the top of the Rock Fort
(Photo by P. O. Hariharan).

A Street Scene in British Cochin
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

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BOMBAY: JULY 10, 1938.

JUST A COLUMN

By D. F. KARAKA

It was gratifying to know that this page is read by some very nice people. They have a sense of humour. So I gathered from the various correspondence that has started coming my way since I have dabbled in this paper.

A man in an Insurance Company wanted to see me about the article I wrote on the Metro. He sounded very worried. Well, insurance is insurance. A man from Ahmedabad—or perhaps I should say gentleman, because he uses blue writing paper—discovered my lack of knowledge of English poetry, because I wanted to present Mrs. Naidu with Shelley's Ode to a Nightingale, a poem that doesn't exist. He suggested that I should buy myself an anthology or, perhaps, my editor should give me one I know Shelley never wrote an ode to a nightingale, but he would have if he had seen Mrs. Naidu. But the real error which I did make and which was quite unintentional was to knight the Vice-Chancellor. I don't know whether I should apologise, because that would sound bad, or whether I should merely say that coming events cast their shadows before. Let us hope it is justifiable anticipation.

Among innumerable other very amusing letters comes a comb for Mr. Bokhari, director of All-India Radio, from a Parsee philanthropist. The comb measures hardly ten inches and I am afraid would be lost on and in the hair for which it is meant. These were some of the letters I received. One cannot reply to all, but I am nevertheless grateful.

* * * *

Looking through old papers, I came across the famous pink postcard of Bernard Shaw. I had asked him to speak at the Oxford Union in my term of office. And this is the typical Shavian reply I got.

"Mr. Bernard Shaw, who is not and never has been a professional lecturer, is now obliged to restrict his appearances as a public speaker to special and exceptional occasions, mostly of a political kind. He, therefore, begs secretaries of societies to strike his name from their list of available speakers. Mr. Shaw does not open exhibitions or bazaars, take the chair, speak at public dinners, give his name as vice president, or patron, make appeals for money on behalf of hospitals or 'good causes' (however deserving), nor do any ceremonial public work and he begs his correspondents to excuse him accordingly."

Not content to let him have the last word, a few of us got together and sent the following reply. It was sent as from the Secretary, to make it sound ruder. It ran: "The President wishes me to acknowledge your pink postcard of no date. He notes that you have now returned to amateur status. The President wishes me to point out, however, that you had been asked not to open a bazaar, but to close a debate. The rules of the society would not permit anyone except the President to take the chair, nor could you, sir, become a vice-president or patron of the society. The speech you were asked to make would have been not at a public dinner but after a private one. Finally, sir, the Union is entirely self-supporting."

That was one time Mr. Bernard Shaw did not have the last word. There are many other stories about G.B.S., which I must reserve for another occasion. Some of these show him to be a very different person than what he is. He is intensely human when approached the right way and he has often helped many a young man, though he says he hates doing it. His sarcasm and wit are outstanding. Once at a reception given to Helen Keller, that amazing American woman who is blind, deaf and dumb and yet has met the greatest people of this world Lady Astor told Bernard Shaw in whispers that she was blind and dumb. "So what?", he said, "all Americans are like that."

* * * *

One gets sometime into the mood for remembering stories which one has heard a long time ago. I am in such a mood to-day. Some of the best I have heard come from the Union at Oxford. On the occasion of a presidential debate, when Dingle Foot, now an M.P., was one of the candidates he was defending Liberalism against the attack of no less a person than the late Lord Birkenhead, then Lord Chancellor of England. Incidentally it is an amazing thing that however high you may rise in office or in life, when you go back to the Oxford Union, you are called on to speak by the President in the same way as you are called in your undergraduate days. Thus, Lord Birkenhead was for all time the ex-President from Wadham.

Dingle Foot was narrating the alleged story of how at the scholars' table at Wadham, Sir John Simon and Lord Birkenhead who were contemporaries decided that there would not be enough room for the two of them in the same party. "So they tossed," said Dingle, "and Lord Birkenhead lost". The house roared with laughter and Birkenhead who was particularly annoyed that day came forward and in a hushed house thumped the dispatch box, which stands before the speakers on either side, and said that it was a deliberate lie. There was a little unrest in the house. Here was the Lord Chancellor of England and as such no ordinary guest. When he sat down, Dingle Foot got up, perfectly at ease, leant on the dispatch box, turned to look at the seated Lord Chancellor and then with perfect equanimity said: "I had thought better of my noble lord."

And the house cheered him to the echo—Lord Chancellor or no Lord Chancellor. That was Oxford. I wish some of our great authorities on debating who talk so much about relevancy, and good taste and all such ephemeral things would make a small note.

* * * *

Another impossible story is told at the expense of Leslie Hore-Belisha, now Minister of War, then President of the Union. It's a true story, but it's so ridiculous and clever that it nearly knocked me out of a chair when I first heard it. It seems that Hore-Belisha was very brilliant and merciless in repartee. At question time, when questions are asked by members of officers relative to the discharge of their official duties, some unfortunate member got up and asked a question. Belisha gave a crushing answer Another member tried to be funny, but was equally squashed. The House cheered Hore-Belisha because his answers were brilliant. Then, from the back of the hall a small, insignificant little man got up and asked: "Sir, what was the third question you asked me to ask you?" And the House roared and Belisha knew that he was beaten

* * * *

There was another occasion when a member complained that the paper supplied by the Society was not soft enough, and could the paper not be changed? The answer was: "Yes, sir, but where?"

All this has to be forgotten sometimes. Very often I feel it is lost on some of our humourless specimens. I remember hearing some-one tell a story at my father's table about two lunatics who thought they were really sane. They were trying to test the sanity of each other. So one put his empty hands behind his back and asked the other to guess what he had. The other with his eyes popping out, looked hard at him and replied: "I know —a tramcar". "You cheat, you saw me pick it up," said the first, when the warder took them back to their cells. The story was, I thought at that time and still think, very funny and I laughed. Long after everything was over a particularly bright gentleman in the party said somewhat belatedly: "Oh, I see those toy things." After that you know there are still a lot of lunatics at large.

* * * *

There has come a great change in the standard of humour. Once when 'Punch' was the rage in England, English humour was of that mild, harmless type of which Mr. E. V. Lucas was the chief exponent. Driving in his Rolls to his offices in Essex Street to the firm of Messrs. Methuen & Co., Publishers, I have often seen him, now a venerable figure long past his youth. But, his humour smees to have aged with him. The Londoner of to-day wants something that is quick and clever and which is either as farcical as the humour of the four Marx Brothers, or so subtle that neither the person who told it nor the person to whom it was told understood which of the several interpretations was the one intended. English humour, properly so understood and as studied by those of us who have had the English humourists prescribed as texts for our local exam, is dead. The age we live in has more use for Esquire and the New Yorker. The success of Anita Loos's "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," which ran into innumerable editions both in America and in England, started a craze among the more sophisticated of English society for this Americanised form of humour. To-day you find young Englishmen who have never been to America writing as if Americana was their native tongue. So life goes on —column after column.

FASCIST ITALY AT CLOSE QUARTERS

MINISTRY OF PROPAGANDA—THE LADIES' HATS—A NATION IN UNIFORM—DEIFICATION OF THE DUCE—THE FUTURE—ITALY'S ONE NEED, MONEY.

By Prof. N. R. MALKANI

I left Port Said for Naples on the 4th of May and reached Rome on Tuesday, the 10th of May—a few days after Hitler had left. On the day of my departure I met the Italian Consul at Port Said for information and advice. I did well, for I had but one letter of introduction on an Italian Professor whom I could not meet. It appears to me that few people in India or in the so-called European democracies know or wish to know or dare know persons in the dictatorial countries. Prof. Harold Laski said that his letters of introduction had led to the dismissal or confinement of some well-known persons in Germany. And when I wanted one or two for myself he looked up and said. "You want some more to be sent to the Concentration Camps?" I now think that carrying or using such letters is not only dangerous, but in Italy, - at any rate, superfluous. The Italian Consul at Port Said gave me a few booklets for tourists and for the rest mentioned one single name "The Ministero della Cultura Popolare," i.e. The Ministry of Popular Culture via Vittoria Veneta. From the day I entered its portals to the day of my departure from Rome I had the vigilant guidance and anxious assistance of the Ministry of Popular Culture, I mean the Ministry of Fascist Propaganda. It has men who are linguists, who talk good Italian-French, decent Italian-German and passable Italian-English. Fortunately, the word "Indiana" evokes neither pity nor patronage in modern Italy I received nothing but cordiality from official bureaus, now and then enlivened by the innocent curiosity of the people in the street.

Fascist Propaganda

The Ministry overwhelmed me with two large parcels of Fascist literature, containing books small and big, of fine paper in large print and beautifully illustrated. "Speeches of Benito Mussolini," "The Corporate State," "Labour in Italy," "The position of women in Italy," "Land Reclamation Scheme in Italy," "The Fascist Era," "The Doctrine of Fascism," "Protection of Animals in Italy," "Protection of Mothers and Children in Italy," "The Fight against Tuberculosis in Italy" and on and on. Each written lucidly, pleasantly by a specialist, albeit with an ulterior view. You may not be convinced, but you're impressed. the knowledge and case of Fascism cannot fail by default, but may by our neglect. Print, picture, graph, map, exhibit will follow you if you are willing. That is not enough and there is doubt in your eyes. Then please go and see the vast Augustan Museum in the huge new Roman building containing the history of the Roman Empire from 400 B.C. to 1938 A. D. Such a Museum in such a building! I expect you will be impressed as I was. But, you are not convinced by this colossal Caesarian propaganda, for you are not a Fascist. You then meet the people on the roads and see some of the Fascist institutions. Propaganda has done its worst by drugging the people and its best by evoking your interest. In case you are a Bolshevist, you mean nothing to Italy and Italy means nothing to you. You belong to a different world and are possibly of a different species. The Catacombs of Christians may interest you.

Since I have come to Europe I find myself fearing at ladies' hats, I mean caps or properly speaking their head-gear. And I have an additional reason, for they look at my cap. Many chefs and some ladies compare and contrast my cap with theirs and find it amusing. I permit it, for I find entertainment short of exhilaration by looking at ladies' head-gear. I do not like shop-keepers as a class and I dislike entering a shop for purchases. There is an exception—a ladies' hat-shop in Europe Whatever the wearer may look like the wear is always novel and intended to be distinguished. They tell me that it is a plain affair now and that "our mothers and grand-mothers carried groves, gardens, aquariums, select specimens from the Zoo, etc., etc., on hillocks of pinned and pinnacled coiffeurs." I am sure I have missed something in Europe that was delightful, but things are not quite bad yet. Fascism has not touched the ladies' hats. I recently saw a Parisian cartoon. A lady in a hat-shop has bought a hat and is wearing it with delight. The shop girl intervenes—"Modom, but that is the box." I do not know how the lady took it.

Uniforms Everywhere

In Rome you have an extra amusement—almost a whole nation in uniform. The commonest is the Black Shirt. Black colour goes very well with Iron and Death in Europe. It is not for nothing that we in India have chosen the white. And Signor Mussolini may talk of Death, but he likes Glory. So we have in Italy an array of badges, medals, banners and uniforms. Some of these can put an Indian State to a sense of shame. if any is left. There are the Swiss guards in the Vatican, the military guards of the Quirinal. the show guards in the monuments of Rome and even distinguished looking policemen on the crossings. Helmets and plumes, are quite common in Italian streets, though often the wearer looks all at ease or is unworthy of carrying them. What if you and I are ordered to wear the Rajput or Mongol fighting or wearing gear in the streets of Bombay? I would if I must, but I wish I didn't. But, in Italy it is said that "Everything which is not forbidden is obligatory" and even glory has its drawbacks.

Once upon a time it was known that in any talk with an Italian the word "Rome" occurred in each sentence. So it happened to the word "Allah" with the early Muslims. Modern Italy has discovered a modern Allah and given him a new place. "Mussolini" "The Italian Empire" are the refrain of modern Italy. When I travelled from Naples to the Simplon Pass I read the words "Duce", Rex Dux," "Duce a Noi" - in a continuous stream, painted on houses on the way. In this age of advertisement the Duce leads the way, for where others advertise things he advertises a person and that the first person singular. Go to a shop, walk on the road, enter the Post Office, see a man at home, visit Fascist institutions and the pitture pursues you. This god is always with you and it is wise to like him in Italy.

Catholic and Idol-worshipping Italy may have some atheists and anarchists in this agnostic age. None came my way. Those who did were monotheists like me—only that our gods were different. The ordinary Italian loves and adores the Duce, as who will not a showman that talks of glory? The intelligent Italian accepts the Duce—as a Leader. In 1919 this was the situation:—"Italy was politically divided, undermined by internecine strife and rival factions, depressed by an unjust treaty of peace, devoid of resources with a totally disorganized economic system, and that she was rushing headlong on the road to complete anarchy" You can tone down the words, but not do away with the sense underlying them. Italy that was—in 1920; Italy that is—1938. Between the two much water has flown down Father Tiber and has almost washed out the old. The marvel is due to one outstanding person—Signor Mussolini. No one in Italy questions his genius, his sincerity, his political integrity or his personal characters. His flaming egoism, his warrior pose, his dramatic actions, his Vesuvian outbursts are all cherished by the Italians, for in him they see their noble image. And this is inscribed on the banner: "In every thing you do, at every moment of your lives you must consider yourselves pioneers, missionaries, bearers of the Latin, Roman, Italian civilization." According to some one, Fascism may be spiritually defined as "an attempt to make Romans out of Italians", and Mussolini himself is in the line of the Roman Caesars. He is humble in private, but immodest in public.

An intelligent Italian warned me that I should judge Mussolini and his work by Rome and its past. "I tell you his public life is a pose of power. The nation needs strength. Its history justifies it. After all Rome with its environs, its monuments, its achievements is not India and Mussolini cannot be Gandhi. We require a different appeal. Democracy is a new appeal to us. A Dictator suits us better. If you had only known our condition after war, in the depression of 1929 and our need for expansion. But Mussolini is not all steel. He plays with his children, buys them toys; swims, rides, flies and even laughs in private. He is intensely human. The worry of the nation is not Mussolini, but his successor. Ciano is young and not clever. Grandi is clever, but far too clever. The monarchy may garner all the fruits of the Dictatorship, for we love the House of Savoy. Or there may be democracy after a period of anarchy. But we say don't worry. Mussolini is 55 years young and hopes to die 80 years young. His successor is not a matter of topical interest."

A New Spirit Abroad

And there is a new, fresh and young spirit reigning in the country, which I do not see in France or in England. Italy has high expectations and everyone is expected to do his duty. Everybody is up and doing something or the other. You can see the nation at work, though it is prepared to see itself also in arms. It was an English traveller who told me, "Yes, Mussolini is great, for he has made the Sicilians and the Neapolitans work." No one else could for centuries, although Italy was the land of lazy people who happened to have the finest paintings, the noblest sculptures and the most majestic buildings; who could do very well as musicians and actors and had the finest opera in the world; but who were fond of gladiatorial shows in the past and are fond of fierce provincial quarrels now. Out of that state Mussolini has raised them to this height." And so Mussolini has drained the marshes, improved agriculture. He has educated the young, trained the adult and insured the old. There is work for the strong-bodied at home and in the Empire; there are clinics for the sick and gymnasia for the healthy. All this and more is new and born yesterday.

I have not yet visited Germany, but it appears to me that given the means Italy has achieved more than Germany, comparatively. Hitler found the nation disciplined, efficient, with a definite object and almost without any local or political opposition. Italy was smaller but had far more difficult problems to face. Mussolini made his peace with Papacy and is personally a good Catholic. He did not abolish or weaken monarchy, but gave it its honoured position in the State. It is monarchy loved by the people. He wiped out the warring and selfish political parties with little political persecution, without feeding the monster of Racism that is the creation of Germany. And all the achievements in the sphere of economics, politics and social justice are his personal achievements. And to-day he is almost at the pinnacle of power—strong at home and abroad. The Rome-Berlin axis, the Anglo-Italian pact and may be the Italo-French rapprochement may leave Italy to pursue ways of peace and prosperity for the next few years. This year the wheat crop is below par, but it is better than in other states. Italy's one great need is money—capital for the development of the mother country and the Empire. May be Britain and even America will bribe him to adopt more peaceful ways. Italy is now one of the 'satisfied' nations really desiring 'peace' in the European sense. But, the Rome-Berlin axis may not be always a bed of roses to lie on and Hitler with Mussolini are strange bed fellows, to say the least.

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My Escape From Devil's Island

By RENE BELBENOIT

CONVICT NO. 46635

Rene Belbenoit, former French journalist, convicted of a theft and sentenced to eight years on Devil's Island, plus a life-exile in the French penal colony of Cayenne, is French Guiana's most famous fugitive. Four times he has made a successful escape only to be turned over to the French authorities by other countries through which he tried to pass en route to the United States.

The story of his fifth escape—during which, without passport, equipment, or any of the aids which modern explorers think necessary for successful expedition, he worked his way against great odds through all of Central America—is an amazing document of adventure told by a man whose desire for escape and freedom has been so intense that no barrier could keep him from his goal—the United States.

Not in modern times has such an adventure as Belbenoit's been enacted—or so colourfully reported. This is the first of six instalments.

* * *

I am Rene Belbenoit. I keep saying my name over and over again to myself, speaking the words out loud often when I am alone—so I'll always remember that, no matter how like a horrible animal I have existed, I am still a man—and not a number.

I am, to-day, 38 years old. For fifteen years I have been among the living dead. You people of a civilized world go to church on Sunday and listen to the warnings of a Minister of God who tells you that if you break the ten commandments, and do not seek forgiveness you will go to Hell. But for me there was no warning, no chance to obtain forgiveness, no chance to be redeemed—from a Hell on Earth. For fifteen years—from 1921 when, chained in the fetid and caged hold of France's notorious Convict Ship 'en route' to French Guiana, I spent my twenty-first birthday trying to hold back my tears, trying not to let the 650 other outcasts see that I was crying—I have lived through more horror than any other human being you have ever heard about.

I have seen men die agonizingly slow deaths from the torture of gangerene legs. If a prisoner dies that, according to the philosophy of the officials, is his fault, and a relief to the warden—and medicines are held back to give Death a clear road. Other wardens steal medical supplies, as they arrive from France, and sell them to the Chinese merchants of St. Laurent—its part of the graft of being a penal colony guard! While we exiles suffered and fought against death Corsican guards in French Guiana grew fat, rich and retired to France with lifelong fortunes.

I've lived for eleven long months in a "Dark Cell"—Le Guillotine Sec, the "Dry Guillotine" we call it; three hundred and forty days of solitary, opaque, confinement during which I fought to keep my mind from going insane, and my body from dying.

Rene Belbenoit, photographed in 1927, after 6 years in Devil's Island.

The Amazing Adventure of an Expedition of French Fugitives, from Devil's Island to Freedom. An Epic of Man's Battle for Freedom—Against the Sea, Against the Jungle, Against Mankind.

From Devil's Island this one man, who had suffered fifteen years of equatorial terror, punishment, confinement and exile, beat down every antagonist in his fight for escape.

From French Guiana to Trinidad, to Colombia, through the wild Indian country of Darien, through Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador, Mexico, and finally into the United States.

Without passport, identification, equipment, Rene Belbenoit, Devil's Island's famous fugitive, has at last reached New York and this is his story.

MEN BEATEN TO DEATH

I have seen men dying horrible deaths at Charvain, the jungle bound Camp of Death, where convicts are forced to work all day cutting mahogany, under the burning equatorial sun, without a stitch of clothing to protect them from sun or insects.

I have seen men beaten to death with snake-hide whips. I've listened while men in solitary confinement cells next to mine went crazy, blubbered, screamed, whimpered and died.

I have watched countless times as "Napoleon" the notorious, big, while-bellied shark came up out of the muddy waters off the Isle Royale and took the daily food to which he had become accustomed—the body of another poor man who died during the inhuman torture.

Horror after horror has passed before my eyes, torture after torture has been inflicted upon me. I tried to escape. Four times I tried and was caught and brought back for newer and more terrible punishment. How I lived through them, when bigger men, more used to physical hardships died, I do not know. I am a very little man, shrunken until I am hardly more than a five foot skelton, but I've kept my mind alive by repeating to myself: "I will not die! I will escape! I will not die! I will escape!"

Four times I attempted to escape from the prison islands and the penal colony. Against deadly odds—the quagmire jungle, the shark-infested sea, hunger, insects, wild beasts, savage natives—I gambled almost successfully, but each time, just as I was about to be victorious, the long arm of the islanded Devil reached out like an octopus and pulled me back from my freedom.

A STRANGER ARRIVES

Whipped until my flesh was torn, nearly blind from months in solitary confinement, emaciated by

(Continued On Page 54)

"Here are six bullets" I said—"and I will kill each one of you, if you insist!"

WILL 1938 REPEAT 1914?

If Germany Starts Another World Conflagration, She May Discover That Good Fortune To Be As Fatal To Her As Ill Fortune Has Been Favourable

For a month, July, 1914, the whole world watched with breathless suspense what was going on in the hitherto little-known kingdom of Serbia. Now Czechoslovakia appears as the storm center whence come showers of thrilling and appalling news. Will 1938 repeat 1914? asks Mr. Bernard Fay, Professor of American History at the College de France, writing in the "New York Times Magazine."

There are signs on every side that a storm is coming. All the nations feel so weak and frightened it seems something bad is almost certain to happen. Whenever an animal is deeply frightened it becomes dangerous. Human beings are not unlike animals. Just now, from one end of the world to the other, everybody is so nervous, so restless and so afraid that it will be a sheer miracle if we avoid the explosion.

The nation that is most likely to start the trouble is the one which is the most frightened, and that nation is Germany. Many people think that Germany is very strong and has a high opinion of her own strength; but in fact Germany is very weak, much weaker than she was in 1914, and she knows it very well. This is probably the reason why Germany is bluffing so desperately and striving so hard to forge ahead. Not only is Germany much weaker than she was in 1914, but she is also in a much more dangerous situation than she was three months ago. The Anschluss has created tragic conditions.

Pre-War Germany

In 1914 Germany ruled over Alsace-Lorraine, all Upper Silesia, part of what is now Poland and part of what is now Denmark; she had as allies Austria-Hungary and Turkey, had many warm friends in England and the United States and held under her authority very rich lands which were quite able to feed her, to provide her with nearly all the raw materials needed for a war and to provide free access to five seas: the Baltic, the North Sea, the Adriatic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Now only the North Sea and the Baltic are within her reach; she has lost some of her best agricultural regions (Alsace-Lorraine, Southern Denmark), some of her richest mining districts (Silesia). She is cut off from Hungary; her capital is only two hours from the frontier, and it would be very easy for Polish airplanes to bombard Berlin.

Turkey is no more an ally. A strong Poland and a large Rumania separate her from the fertile fields of Russia. And instead of forming a large and solid continental bloc well protected on the west by big rivers, on the south by huge mountains and on the east by neighbouring weak, small or inefficient countries, Germany is now a queerly shaped and very vulnerable sausage-like string of territories.

In 1914 she ruled over Europe not only because of her strength but even more because of her intellectual prestige and marvellous achievements in the field of art, science, literature and industry. From 1860 to 1915 Germany was considered the most up-to-date of all European nations. Now she has shorn her universities, newspapers, literary and artistic circles of most of the best minds. She has antagonized high finance and international business, which in 1914 were favourable to her. Moreover, by her attacks against the Catholic Church she has turned against herself a most powerful force, one which in 1914 was rather friendly to the cause of the two great central European empires: the Papacy.

Pre-war Germany was a great civilized empire, proud of its traditions, of the dynasty which ruled over it and since Frederick the Great had always provided able and strong rulers. The political parties, though they fought bitterly against one another, were united in their devotion to the Kaiser and their worship of the Fatherland. Socialists and conservatives showed the same enthusiam in joining the colors when the call to arms was sounded throughout the country.

There was infinitely less hidden bitterness than there is to-day, when a part of the population watches with sour discontent and a surely wish to "get even" with the big Hitler parade. The Communists, many Socialists, most of the Royalists and the nobility, some industrialists, all the Catholic clergy and a large part of the Protestant clergy are dissatisfied and disaffected. The police system is efficient enough to keep them down and to hide the danger, but only a blind man can ignore it. If Germany had to fight a big war, this would show up clearly.

Rome-Berlin Axis

The Anschluss has not made the situation a bit better for Germany. Of course it has been a triumph, something like an episode of the Nibelungen, and it has stirred up the deeper feelings of the German people at large. But it has spoiled the best asset that Germany had in Europe: the Italian alliance. Austria has always been a ticklish problem, the bone of contention between Italians and Germans. When during the World War Italy sided with the Allies it was mostly owing to her hatred of the Habsburgs and her fear of finding herself dominated by a big German-speaking bloc.

Since 1919 Italy has always associated herself with France in a policy aimed to keep Austria isolated, autonomous, weak and tolerably satisfied. Italy has behaved like an old lover who does not want his girl to mary anybody else though he himself is not willing to marry her. The assassination of Dollfuss was a great strain on the Italian-German friendship. Just now, behind all the fireworks which saluted Hitler in Italy, there is a mute and polite, but very distinct, feeling of disapproval throughout all Italy and even in the highest government circles.

Italy was not the only country to react adversely to the Anschluss: in Spain the Nationalist Government, while it could not deny its debt to Germany, made it very plain that it wanted, if that could be done, to approach France and prepare the ground for a friendly understanding that would reduce the growing influence of Germany in Spain (mostly in the industrial, economic and social life of the country). In Rumania King Carol hurried to give the final blow to the Nazi party, and Yugoslavia strengthened her bonds with Italy in a very significant way.

Even inside the new Reich itself rumblings were heard. Of course Germany found some welcome gold in the safe of the Austrian Central Bank. The iron ore of Styria was also a good catch, and the large forests of Austria are very valuable to a country that has exhausted its resources and even its reserves of timber. But there is a real disappointment among the Austrian Nazis, who had expected something else. And Austria, unable to feed herself, predominantly industrial and urban, adds greatly to the ticklish problem of maintaining the economic equilibrium of Germany.

The astounding fact in this Spring of 1938 is not the strength of Germany but her real weakness and how she manages to hide it.

Britain And French

Might it be said that Germany's opponents are weaker than Germany is?

It does not seem that the Britain of 1938 is any weaker than was the Britain of 1914. She has the best finances of any nation on earth, the soundest industrial and social life. She has better relations with all her dominions; she has just struck a bargain with Ireland which starts a new era. All in all, and notwithstanding the pacifist campaign of the last twenty years which has immensely weakened the British Fleet and Army and dangerously slowed down ability to arm, the British Empire of 1938 compares favourably with the British Empire of 1914.

France is still the prey of internal difficulties. It would be childish to deny it. The administration of M. Pierre Cot as Minister of Air has been disastrous French aviation, and two years of social unrest and economic dis-

(Continued On Page 6.)

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A Journey To Holy Kailas

And Manasarovara

(By G. D. Joshi, Organising Secretary, Indian Himalayan Expedition Club.)

Mount Kailas, the most secluded place of pilgrimage of the Hindus as well as of the Buddhists and the object of the divine honour and worship of the followers of the two great religions, stands on the roof of earth, having its base over 16,000 ft. above the sea-level, and situated in western Tibet, about 150 miles north from Almora proper and 800 miles west from Lhassa, the capital of Tibet.

According to the Hindus, Kailas is the abode of Lord Shiva the Destroyer, and Goddess Parvati, His Consort. Unlike as in other places of pilgrimage, there exist no man-made temple or building, no idols or priests, at Kailas and no worship or ritual is carried out there. In fact, there exists a natural temple, built of snow and ice. The mountain itself resembles the dome of a big temple, the circumference of which is calculated to be about 70 miles in length. The grandeur and beauty of this snow temple is truly awe-inspiring

Pilgrims and visitors to Kailas are still far and few between, but, on account of its importance and growing popularity the number is increasing each year. The pilgrimage to Kailas is now on and continues throughout the rainy season.

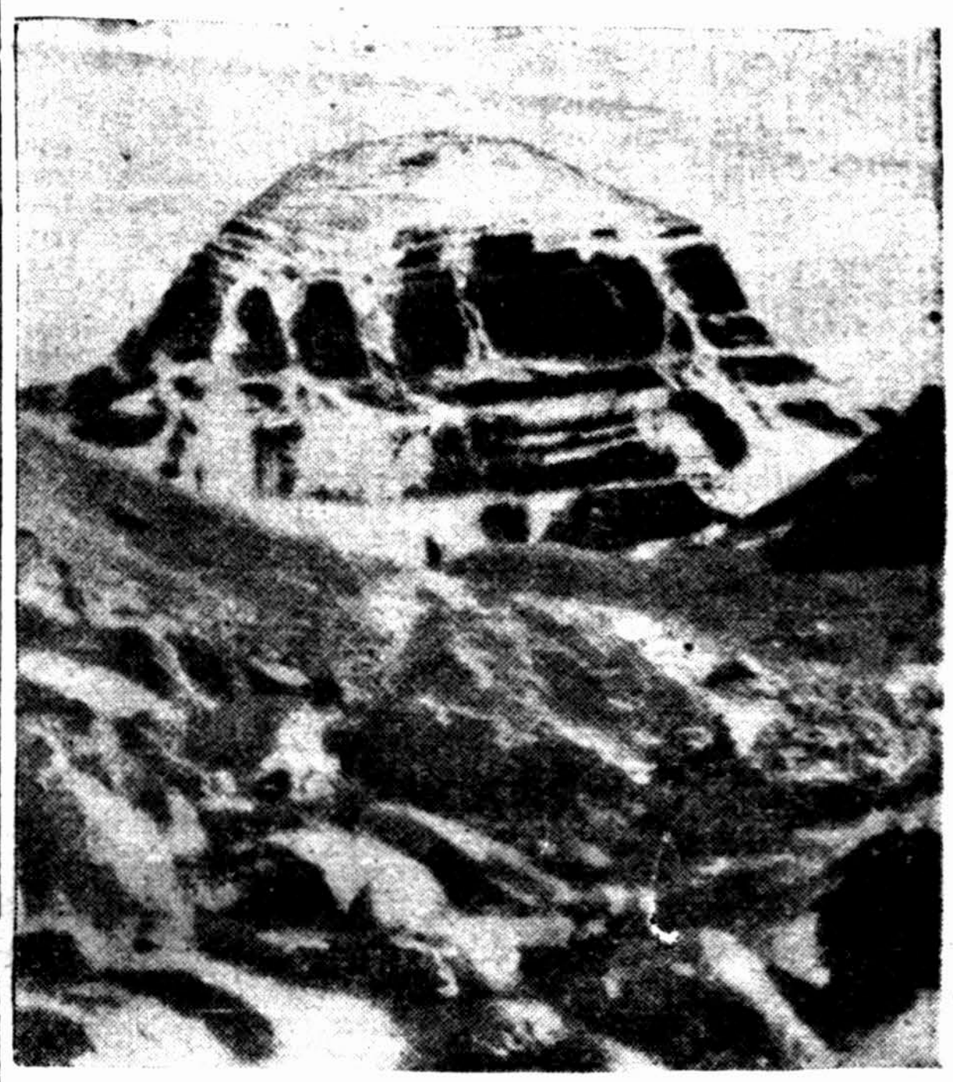
The route from Almora to Kailas via Lipu Pass is in four stages. The first is from Almora to Askot, the second, from Askot-Dharchula to Garbiang, the third from Garbiang to Taklakot and the fourth from Taklakot to Kailas. From Almora to Askot, the journey is easy and there are shops and dak-bungalows at each stage. The distance from Almora to Askot is 70 miles. One can easily understand the manners, customs and language of the peoples of the villages all through the first stage and secure any comfort one likes. The second stage is a bit tiresome. There are steep and fatiguing uphill and downhill walks with varying scenery and scattered Bhotia inhabitants. The third stage from Garbiang—the last big village on this side of the Indo-Tibetan border—to Taklakot is altogether barren, desolate and extremely trying. The road leaves Indian territory behind, crosses the Lipu Pass (16,480 ft.) and enters into Tibetan territory. The fourth stage of the journey is carried out in Tibet.

Taklakot

Taklakot is the first 'Dzong' (Fort) of the Tibetan Government in this district. It is the seat of a Tibetan "Dzongpon" (official). It is a big trade mart between Tibet and India. It stands on the banks of the river Karnali, at the base of the famous Mt. Gorila-Mandhata (25,000 ft.) The trade mart is held from July to November. The "Dzongpon" has his residence in the fort situated on a hillock, away from the bazar. The fort is divided into two parts. One part is under the occupation of the "Dzongpon," while the other is under the control of the chief Lama, who is the religious head of the place.

Inside the fort, there is a temple of Buddha, with a golden dome. In the temple the idol of Buddha is shown meditating in front of a vast retinue of his disciples. Before the idol a lamp burns perpetually, being fed with ghee and the Lamas reciting "Om Mani Padme Hum", the well-known mantra of Buddhism.

From Taklakot, 9 miles towards the east, standing on the opposite bank of the river Karnali, is the famous temple of Khocharnath. The temple is built of stone and is painted with red vermilion. Inside the temple there are three big idols of Rama, Laxman and Sita on a pedestal about 5 ft. high. The holy lamp with flickering lights, is kept burning continuously on ghee. In one of the rooms of the temple there is a well equipped library of Buddhistic literature containing manuscripts in Pali. Among the other idols to be found in the temple are those of Mahakali and Mahakala, indicating the influence of great Shankaracharya's teachings.



Mt. Kailas

The road from Taklakot to Rakashtal passes through a plateau and rises gradually, with meagre cultivation on either side. In the month of July green fields of millets and pulses are to be seen, which ripen in October. The next halting station is Rung, an open field encampment of tents of nomadic tribes of Tibet. Three miles away from Rung lies Balkharh and three miles further on is another station called Kula-Dharka. From this place the famous Rakashtal lake is only five miles away. Thus the total distance from Taklakot to Rakashtal is about 16 miles. But, it looks very near on account of the thinness of the air.

Rakasthal

The Rakashtal is a big lake of sweet water, about 70 miles in circumference. The water is very cold. The waves surge on the shore at the slightest gust of wind. There are a few islands in the midst of the lake. It is said that some of them are inhabited by holy Lamas. It is stated that when the water of the lake is frozen in winter the villagers pass over the snow and supply foodstuffs to those sages. Others opine that they live on mere air and water, being engaged in spiritual meditation day and night. The story goes that once the demons harassed Lord Shiva and chased him. In order to escape their persecutions, Shiva

(Continued On Page 52)

Indian Modernistic Art

Exhibition Of Nagesh Yawalkar's Paintings In Boston

(From a Boston Correspondent.)

A display of paintings by Nagesh Yawalkar, a young Indian artist, is being held at Doll and Richards Studio, 138 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts, under the sponsorship of a distinguished group of Bostonians. Dr. James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education of the State of Massachusetts, officially opened the exhibition. Members of the Boston Committee included Charles Frederick Weller, Baron Frary von Blomberg, Arthur F. Musgrave, Charles Hammond Gibson, Sir Herbert Ames, Hugh Alexander Ford, British Consul and F. B. A. Rundall, Vice Consul.

Interviewed at his one-man exhibition, young Nagesh Yawalkar, twenty-three year old Hindu artist, told a romantic story of his rise to fame. Commissioned by the Maharaja of Gwalior to travel through the West, exhibiting his paintings and showing the Art of India to the western world, Yawalkar will stay a year in America and Europe, visiting and exhibiting paintings in the larger cities. Concluding his travels he will settle in India to establish an Institute for the International Study of Indian Art.

He was discovered in Bombay by the Prime Minister of Gwalior, and taken to the capital, where the Maharaja ordered him to exhibit his paintings in the palace, then commissioned him his state representative to visit America and other Art centres, where he hopes to give the western world a chance to appreciate the conventionalised beauty of Indian Art.

Yawalkar's Career

Nagesh Yawalkar inherited his artistic talent from his father, himself an inspired creative artist of great attainment. From his earliest boyhood he showed a remarkable sense of colour, line and form, learning and working with his father, sometimes far into the night by the scanty light of an oil burner with hand made implements and paints that his father himself had prepared. The masterpieces of Hindu art at Ajanta, Sarnath, Bagh, and elsewhere in India inspired the young artist to explore the techniques and message of ancient India. Recently he undertook an extensive tour through European centres of art with a view to studying the works of old masters as well as contemporary European Artists.

The Boston exhibit includes thirty-seven oil and water-colours. The paintings of Nagesh Yawalkar attempt to reflect and interpret not only the past art-heritage of India, but also its present trends and tendencies, indicating India's future development influenced through revival of the ancient techniques of Chinese, Japanese, European and Indian old schools of paintings. With his observations and studies of the above mentioned schools of paintings, he further hopes to weave a fabric of international art expression.

(Two of the artist's sketches are reproduced on one of the cover pages of this issue).

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CANTON AND THE JAPANESE

A Few Personal Memories

By Z. STRACHEY

I often wonder what we should feel like if we were told when we visited a town. "Now in a year or so it will be half in ruins and the streets full of wounded and dying." Certainly I should have felt more thoughtful than I did when I went through the tortuous streets of Canton just before the fighting began.

I can imagine only too well what havoc the bombs must have made in those small lanes where three people cannot walk abreast and the finest ivory and jade in the world is made.

Nor did I think when I lived on Shameen, the Island where the foreign population live that soon my friend would be listening uncertainly to the Japanese aeroplanes.

As I travelled up and down the single track line that led from Canton to Kowloon (the mainland of Japan) it did not seem possible that huge holes would soon be rent in its rails.

I think I understand now this all came about more when I think of the Japanese tea party I gave in Hong Kong.

Japanese "Politeness"

I had introductions to three Japanese officers and their wives and wishing to do them well I asked them to tea at the best hotel I could find, which was also very expensive. Now I had heard that the Japanese were very fond of ices and I had found that the ices at this hotel were very expensive, the equivalent of two rupees each. After tea I asked them if they would like some, and with much bowing they told me they would. Then I asked very hesitatingly if they would like another round, and again they said, "Yes, please". To my horror they still bowed wnen offered a third, and after that I asked no more.

As they were going, one of the ladies I knew better than the others, said, "Your bill must have been very expensive with all those ices." I assured her that it did not matter. But, she went on, "We Japanese do not like ices." Then I asked, "Why did you have them?" "Because," she said, "we would rather comit any crime than be impolite, and had you asked us to have twenty ices though our insides had been as icebergs we should have accepted."

I often think of this story when I read of the difficulties other nations have in dealing with the Japanese. Is it not that our values are so different, that to understand their forms of speech and their ways of doing things is almost impossible.

"A Chosen Race"

I had a strange conversation a few days later with a Japanese in Tokyio who said, "How can we as a nation help feeling that we are a chosen race when less than 100 years ago we were an unknown Island isolated and undiscovered? Now we have towns and railways that rival anywhere in the West (this I can say is true). Our merchant and passenger lines are some of the best in the world. Our goods have captured even your Lancashire. Strikes are unknown in our patriotic country, and although we have an enormous trade in narcotics, never have we become adicts ourselves. Don't you think we are justified in implanting our culture on our neighbours, at whatever the cost?"

That was before the bombing of Canton was thought of or I should have answered him back more strongly.

Perhaps, the thing that strikes one most when one gets to know the little yellow race even slightly is their complete lack of sense of humour as we know it. I am reminded of the delightful story of the American journalist, of the Chinese who took an umbrella as his trade mark and put it on a new brand of soap, and was horrified to see Japanese sailors raiding his shop and demanding compensation for the insult to the Emperor, for the umbrella being something to keep off the sun it was rude to the Sun Emperor.

I myself think the custom of the women wearing different coloured clothes according to their age, black when they are old, red as children and less red as they "get on," is a joke that would not be appreciated with us.

Apotheosis Of Bushido

I sometimes think of these small memories of Japan now that the Japanese are occupying so much of the headlines in the papers. One wonders if their barbarity is not more an organised expression of "Bushido"—fanatical patriotism—than the outcome of a really cruel race.

In England it all seems rather remote and far away, but here in India it seems much nearer, the distance dwindles, and we wonder what attitude they would take to umbrellas in India—that Land of the Umbrellas?

And we hope more and more that the Spirit of China will not be crushed internally, and that the Japanese will come to their senses and go on progressing in the way they have in the past.

Will 1938 Repeat 1914?

(Continued from page 4)

order have created a serious situation. The "Popular Front" by suddenly cutting working hours in French industry, by allowing strikers to spread, and lastly by giving generous habits of laziness to the whole population, has dengerously diminished the productive ability of the nation. Nevertheless, the French Army is excellent; it is probably better than it has been since 1850.

Russia has to be dismissed. The lack of highways and railroads would not make it possible for her to fight efficiently in Central Europe. Russia has no common frontier with Germany, and the new anti-aircraft guns of Germany would be able to protect the big German cities against any real danger coming from Moscow. But Poland and Czechoslovakia have good armies and are quite ready to fight. They also know that if they begin to fight it will mean victory or death for them. Their populations, the growth of which is faster than that of either Germany or Italy, make them very important factors in the equilibrium of Europe, and the complete disappearance of Russian influence in Central Europe gives them a prestige and a weight they never had before.

Rumania has a close and sincere alliance with Poland. Of course the dwindling of the League of Nations and the failure of the international policy followed by recent Cabinets in France have greatly reduced the value of the Franco-Polish and Franco-Rumanian alliances; but French and Polish interests and French and Rumania interest will being the same in Central Europe, with or without alliances, France, Poland and Rumania will be bound to act together in case of a conflict in Europe. The united armies of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania are infinitey better and have a much finer fighting spirit than the Russian Army of 1914.

The conclusion is obvious. It may seem to be too obvious and even paradoxical. If Germany is in such a disastrous position, how can she succeeded in winning diplomatic victories one after the other?

Germany has few resources and very few trumps, but she can always and at any minute use what resources she has without having anybody know it until the very last minute. Hitler usually acts on a week-end while the British Cabinet and the English people are playing, while the French Ministers are speechmaking in their rural constituencies and while the French Nation is finishing or bowling and enjoying weekly and sacred leisure.

Speed-Germany's Greatest Asset.

Speed has been Germany's great asset in the poker game of Europe. Like the dilatory policies of the League of Nations, the inundation of speeches in the Parliaments of France and Britain has led those two nations into dilatory measures and enabled Germany to know everything that was thought, contemplated, prepared or intended in France. You can hardly expect to win at poker if you show your cards to the other player while he hides his.

This advantage is much enhanced by the present conditions in Europe; so many pacts have been signed at Versailles, Geneva, Rapallo, Locarno, and everywhere that nobody any longer understands what is going on, who is the ally of whom and who will fight with whom. Thus, the statesman who knows clearly what he wants can always overtake the one who is waiting to follow circumstances.

Germany is racing against time while England and France are gaining much by gaining time. And they also realize that whoever wish through peaceful means will win a much greater and much more fruitful victory than the disastrous victory which would be the result of war

If France before helping Czechoslovakia in a military way wants to be absolutely sure that Great Britain will folow her, and if Great Britain wants to be sure that the whole nation agrees to a war, nobody will do anything and Germany will get hold of the whole of Central Europe. In this way Germany would gain very positive and concrete advantages.

Czechoslovakia is a rich agricultural country that provides food and raw materials for many of the key industries of Central Europe; in her economic intercourse with both German and Austria she enjoys a huge favorable balance. The annexation of Czechoslovakia would make the economic situation of the new Reich immensely stronger and at the same time change its very unsafe strategic position into a very good one. Between Berlin and Vienna, which cannot conveniently communicate by rail or road except by crossing Czechoslovak territory, Czechoslovakia is a kind of towering castle. The accomplishment of such a project would means the consolidation of the new Reich and of its armed resources.

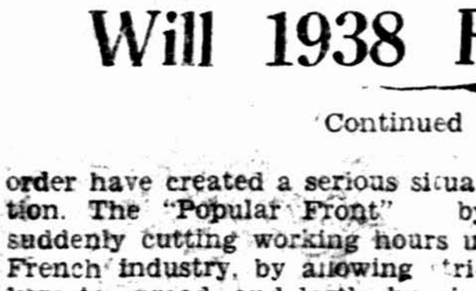
It would mean also—at once—an economic Anschluss with Hungary. Hungary nurses a bitter grudge against Czechoslovakia, which has some of the old Hungary's richest districts and a large Hungarian-speaking population. If Germany were to hand back to Hungary that strip of land it would mean for Hungary a rebirth and oblige her to associate intimately with the German Empire. It would also mean that Hungary, with her fertile wheat plains, would be able to feed Germany, and that from that day on the self-sufficiency of the German Reich would be practically assured, so far as food is concerned.

With so much at stake the temptation for Germany will be very great. Poland, who cannot forget that Czechoslovakia seized the Teschen district at the time when the Russians were marching on Warsaw, will not fight for Czechoslovakia—though she would attack Germany, whom the Poles hate and fear, if France and England started the game. In that case Rumania and Yugoslavia would follow. But nobody would budge if France and England were to keep mum or be satisfied with sending diplomatic notes.

We may be on the eve of the true rise of the new German Empire, which in spite of German bluff is not yet real. We may be on the eve of the greatest diplomatic victory ever won in Europe by any nation. Europe would in that case seem to lie prostrate before Hitler.

Such is the prospect. But it is an absolute law of European history that Germany, whenever she has won one of these sweeping victories, with or without blood, has always reverted to precisely the gestures and actions that could destroy her. Germany is a very bad winner. Good fortune may be as fatal to Hitler as ill fortune has been favourable.

If I were to bet, I should wager that Germany would win as long as she is weak—and lose as soon as she becomes really strong.



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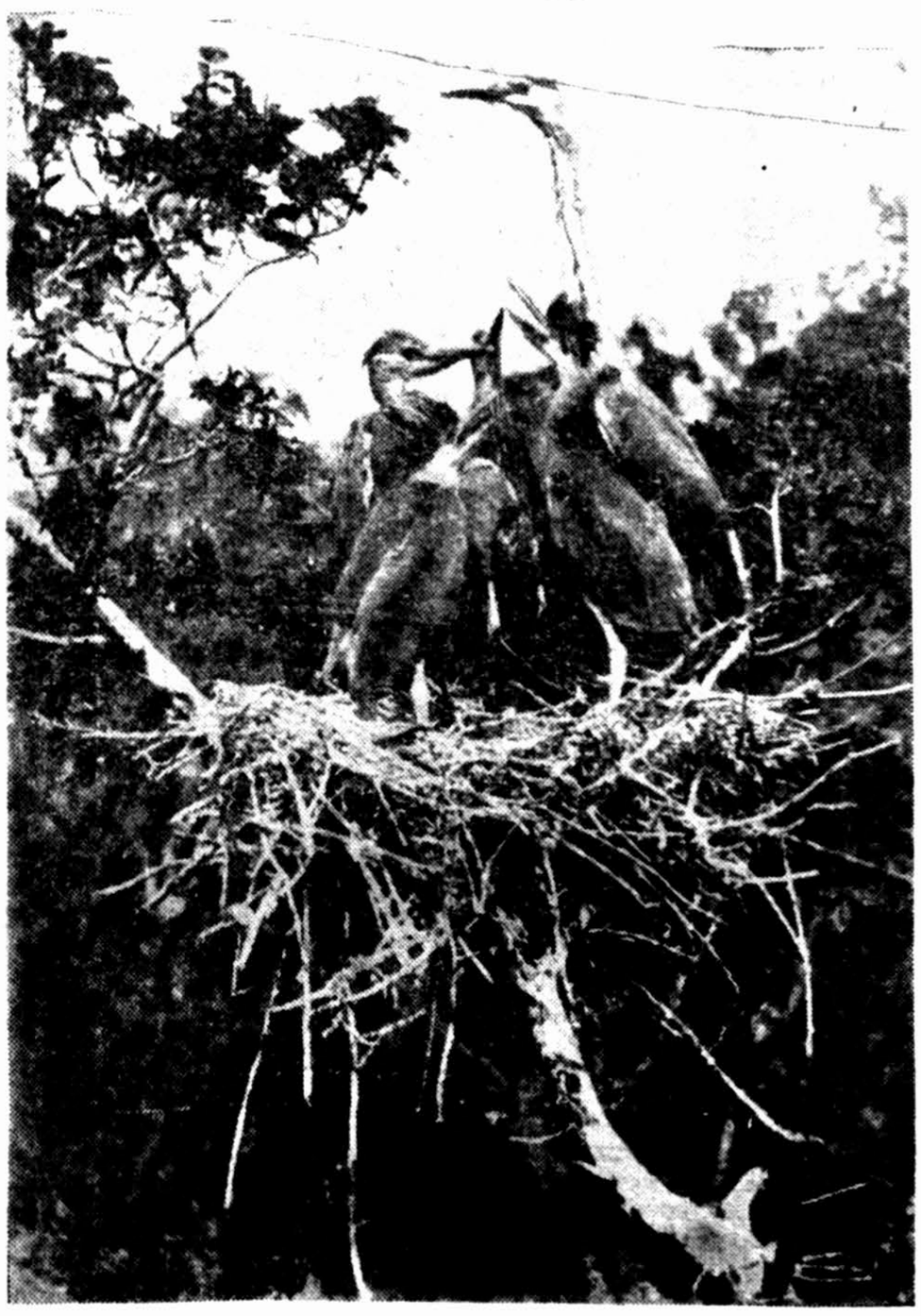
THE MARVEL OF LIFE

By PROSCOS

The greatest mystery in the mind is the *fact* of Life related to the human tempts so far to define this supreme mystery have proved of little avail. Life eludes explanation, it defies definition, and yet remains the very vast and all pervading phenomenon of Nature. What can be the difference between Mr. Chamberlain and an Egyptian mummy? What is this Life that, to our knowledge, inhabits an extent of merely fourteen miles of depth along the area of the world, including the surface of the globe, a few miles of the atmosphere and a few miles under the surface of the sea or the earth?

When we speak of Life we have in mind life on our earth only. We have no evidence that Life as we know it exists on any other heavenly body. And even on the Earth man becomes unconscious at a height of 34,000 feet. In 1927 Captain Grey lost his life at a height of 42,470 feet. We have failed to reach the summits of a few of our mountains as there operate three main reasons to make life impossible at a certain height. They are deficiency of oxygen, deficiency of pressure on the external body, and severe cold. Likewise life becomes impossible as we descend into the bowels of the Earth, and this is due to excessive temperature and increasing pressure on our bodies. Similarly it is not possible for life to continue much below the surface of the sea due to the action of pressure on blood corpuscles. It is erroneous to believe that fish live deep under the surface of the blue waters Even the whale which can go very deep down has a limit to its depth and has to swim upwards if it wants to survive



The Family in its Home.

Definitions Of Life

Life has been often absurdly defined, for example as "the state of living" or "the sum total of vital functions." Better difinitions to suit certain requirements have not been lacking. Herbert Spencer defined life as "the continual adjustment of internal relations to external relations." As good is the definition of Lewes that Life is "a series of definite and successive changes both in structure and in composition which take place in an individual without destroying its identity."

Two fundamental views have been expressed by different schools of thought regarding Life. The Vitalistic view holds that all life involves the presence of an all controlling, unknown, unknowable agency. The other view, the Mechanistic View holds that all Life merely involves the transformations of matter and energy. The problem of Life's origin is interesting and complex and it had therefore better be left to be discussed in a complete article.

Mortals mainly distinguish Life by its manifold physical forms. The difference in structure is easily evident, and this is the difference in the "organisation" of living things. When a structure possesses the instruments which enable it to perform functions, it is called an organism.

Main Characteristics Of Life

The most salient features of Life are worth noticing. An important characteristic of Life is movement, a movement caused without the application of any external force, by the functioning of a driving force within.

Secondly, all Life, whether plant, animal or human, has its basis in the same original material called 'protoplasm.' The protoplasm of any living thing has been found to contain ordinary materials like carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, phospherous, magnesium, chlorine, sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, iron, manganese, iodine, silicon and copper. It has been found that no element of the protoplasm is lost at death, and therefore, it is unlikely that Life abides in any one particular element of the protoplasm.

The third characteristic of any Life is that it requires nourishment. All Life ingests, assimilates, uses and eliminates matter—the process known as 'metabolism.' Without food in some form at certain intervals life suffers. If nourishment is withheld over a prolonged period, it perishes.

Fourthly, Life is closely connected with growth. With advancing evolution there is a growth in size, a multiplication in functions, or an increasing complexity of behaviour. The growth is always in relation to the time element.

The fifth characteristic of Life is its persistency and continuity. Life always reproduces, either by division, by budding, or by fertilisation of the ovum. Thus, there is always a 'descent' of Life with 'modification.' The offspring is never exactly similar to the parent in all respects.

Sixthly, Life is adaptable and yet never succeeds in attaining a perfect adaptation. Life seeks to adapt itself to the physical environment, it adapts itself to food, and seeks to reproduce without danger.

Seventhly, Life is "irritable." It always responds to stimulii. It cannot be definitely ascertained whether all Life has feeling, but certainly there is always a response in behaviour, a response in irritated sensations which tend to seek protection or seek help to continue Life. The tiniest insect must respond to the proverbial pinprick.

The eighth characteristic of Life needs further elucidation and inspection by the scientist. It has been recognised that man possesses a Mind and is a thinking animal. Likewise many animals have been found to be capable of "positive behaviour." Does all Life possess a Mind? Is it always directing and controlling behaviour? The most amazing quality of Life that has made man what he is—a conquering, heroic, constructive, creative animal—is very complex and difficult of analysis and definition.

The last characteristic of Life is its Evolubility. The Law of Evolution with reference to Life has been conclusively accepted. life ascends towards higher levels, performing more complex functions. But the end of evolution cannot be imagined. The ultimate destiny of human evolution may be Annihilation or Perfectibility till Man attains supreme Intelligence; but the study of the trend of Evolution to its ultimate destiny is outside the scope of Biology.

The Power Of Life

The collective characteristics of Life reveal to us an imposing reality. The *power* of Life is immense and all pervading. Tiny creatures exhibit to us strength, speed and endurance which baffle imagination. The strength of the eagle in flight is proverbial, the might of the mother as she delivers a child may put to shame a Caesar; an invisible microbe may multiply itself into millions in a couple of hours; such is the power of Life. The might of a river in its onward flood is immense, but the otter finds its way *against* the currents of a flood. Birds fly thousands of miles to live in Eternal Spring.

The second great wonder of Life is its *immensity*. Aristotle counted five hundred types of animals, now an incomplete list includes 25,000 types of vertebrates and almost half a million invertebrates. The multiplicity of Life's designs, the inconceivable diversity in difference of structures, the variety of patterns and colours in the coats and feathers and fins of different species almost lead our imagination to be less scientific and extoll a Divine Designer, the Master Artist of Creation.

And yet in spite of this enormous immensity, there is the delicate *intricacy*, of every single manifestation of Life. The human body, built up of trillions of cells, is a mechanism that will defy the greatest of mechanics. In the cerebral cortex of the human brain there are nerve cells numbering five times the human population of the globe. The ant, dissected and put under the microscope is a masterpiece of organic creation; the organs of the frog reveals its capacity to enjoy life when in floods as also to live dormant, content with a little moisture under the burning rays of the sun

The crowning characteristics of Life are its Health and Beauty. The expression of Health is in the vigour of living. Survival would be rendered difficult but for the Health enjoyed by every living thing during its short or long span of life. The beauty of Life is in its forms, its lines, its colours. Life is the living embodiment of rhythm, arrangement and order, which add to the beauty of all manifestation.

Types Of Life

How many types of life are there? Man, animal and plant

(Continued On Page 51)

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The Buffalo Race Of South Kanara

(By Miss ALICE SEQUEIRA)

In South Kanara, the annual buffalo race which still obtains is unique in the world, for the prize is not given to the pair that runs fastest, but to the one that splashes the water highest. The land-owners keep a fine selection of he-buffaloes partly for breeding purposes and partly for exhibition. They are fed at enormous cost and kept in stables without being made to do any work. Once a year in the month of November, when the harvest is gathered in, and the fields are cleared of the stubble, water is turned into the fields and the buffaloes led out for the race. The occasion is the harvest feast, when the harvest having been gathered, the land-owners entertain their tenants to a sumptuous dinner.

A Picturesque Procession

"Tom, tom, tom," and at that sound the peasants leave the fields, the children drop their paper kites, the mothers snatch their babies, and a confused crowd of all types of humanity gathers along the streets. "Tick tack" go the sticks of the peasant dancers, as they strike each other's sticks. What a throng of jollity and confusion! Here is a drunken Korgar—one of the aborigines—who has worked himself to such a frenzy that he is susceptible to neither pain nor fatigue. He jumps, he squats, he stretches his full length on the ground and rolls in the dust. He is up again, hitting his chest like one possessed by the Evil One, yet his antics do not arrest the march of the procession.

Close behind him, come the stick dancers, also drunk. But, for all their drunkenness, how admirably well they hit each other's sticks, each right to time. "Tick, tack" every movement and every stroke is in faultless timing. How lightly they skip and jump! How gracefully they bow their heads to dodge the sticks! And how they play as they keep on advancing!

Behind the players is carried the huge drum called the 'dhol,' whose 'tom-tom' has summoned all to the scene. How the men puff and sweat as they carry it on broad leathern thongs suspended from their shoulders. Its deep vibrating sound sends a thrill of excitement into everybody's heart. In accompaniment of the drum are played the kettle-drums, the bag-pipes, the flutes and the flageolets. Hark to their melody!

Look at those moving objects shaded by the gaudy red damask umbrellas! They are animals! Buffaloes! Two of them! Quite conscious of all the noise and merriments, the dignified creatures slowly move along, every step they take is one of imperial deliberation. Their haughty heads with their outstretched horns sway from side to side. They seem to say, "You have to thank us for this festive day." What beautiful caparisons made out of nothing less than red satin richly embroidered with gold thread! Bright goggles shade their eyes, silver coins worked into a chain dazzle round their horns!

The whole year they have been locked up in their stables, fed on rice and cocoanut, sweetened with oil and sugar. Skilled grooms have done their grooming. Their delicate brown and pinkish skins shine in the sun. They are so tenderly soft, that even the touch of a finger leaves an impress on them. If the hero of my realm of fancy were to come riding into the town, it would be on some such noble beast. The very sight of them sends a lump into the throat of Dumappa, their master. He heeds not now if another rival bears the palm; enough and more, the tenants know that he carries on the traditions of his honoured ancestors! Are those ancestral spirits not up and doing on this festive morn?

'Tom, tom, tom" and onward moves the surging crowd, ever swelling as it advances. It has reached its destination and is fast breaking up into confused rows lining the field, which is an extensive low-lying stretch, some thousands of square yards in area, and filled with water. On one side, midway between the two boundaries of the field is planted a tall pole, to the top end of which is fixed a lengthwise beam, both forming a cross. The water splashes must rise above the cross beam, when the buffaloes run.

The Race Opens

Hundreds of teams of the same splendour as those we have described grace the spot. They are arranged in the water, stripped of their gorgeous caparisons. They take their turns. Here comes the first pair to open the race. The driver yokes them to the plough, takes his stand on the plank and away they go, pell-mell, helter-skelter! The spectators suddenly bend forward! The buffaloes have run at such a terrific speed that they have thrown off the driver, some hundreds of yards away from the goal-post. They have reached the goal and now pant for breath, indifferent to the fate of the driver who is borne away unconscious from the scene of his late activities.

Now comes a second, a third, and a never-ending number. Away they go, leaping like frogs, their great weight pressing [illegible] into the soil. The stragglers, left behind, try to free their hoofs from the sticky clay, snorting and puffing as their feet sink deeper.

And now for the prize. Who could have won it if not our hero Dumappa? Singularly fortunate is he in having a driver who is well versed in these races. When the buffaloes went at a mad speed, he, gripping fast the yoke, put all his weight on the flank, with the result that the spray was flung high above the cross-beam of the goal-post. What a triumph for Dumappa! The crowd closes round the Governor who has been present, as he gives the medals to Dumappa. He pins them on to his turban somewhat in the style of a Maharajo's jewelled cockade, after a few minutes they deck the brows of the noble beasts!

Everybody seems to be thoroughly pleased with the day's events. Back trudge the people to Dumappa's house, which is five miles away. Indeed, distance, time, fatigue and hunger seem to have taken leave of them. They only know that their landlord has won the day. Their simple lives know no pangs of jealousy. They are one heart and one soul. Here they are at the pandal. They squat in rows on mats, and fall to gorging themselves with the sumptuous meal. Curried fowl, vegetables, sweet porridge of wheat, all fast disappear. Dumappa, playing the generous host to his tenants, walks about up and down to see that no one is overlooked in the confusion. "Eat more, yet more, you have worked hard," he says. Happy landlord! Happy tenants!

No Paris Fashions For German Women

They Are Exhorted To Go Back To Pure Nordic Form

Strong criticism of Parisian dominance, which is held to be a reality, over the world of women's fashion is made by the women's section of the Nazi movement, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Paris, it is alleged, has come not only under Jewish but also under Negro influence, and this, it is said, is threatening the French population. The alleged Franco-Jewish-Negro influence in women's attire is held to be harmful to the ideals of German womanhood and at variance with their home mission as the mothers of the German race. Contact means contamination. German women, therefore, are urged particularly to shun the exotic and the bizarre and at the same time the international in fashion and to wear Germany's own creations.

The "National Socialist Girls' Education," a monthly magazine, says in its June number:

The field of fashion can play a large role in the life of women, and this has not been touched upon enough. Fashion can be dangerous to a nation, and the Jew has consciously used his power in this matter. Sixty per cent of the ready-made clothing business is in the hands of Jews. Jewish taste will always be coloured by racial feeling and can never conform to Nordic taste. An international fashion provides a possibility for the Jew to do business as well as to dominate in a racial sense. He has spread his tastes through the entire world in this way. The Jew has especially used the French fashion world as his means of power. Jewish fashions lead to spiritual decadence, profane the relations of the sexes, and cripple our racial substance, the strength of our people.

BACK TO PURE FORM.

The fashionable padded shoulders and small waists, the short skirts and bare necks are such a danger to the German women's spiritual attitude, adds the article, that the racial and population experts have good reason to rebel. Jewish influence can in this way endanger the growth of our population. It goes on:

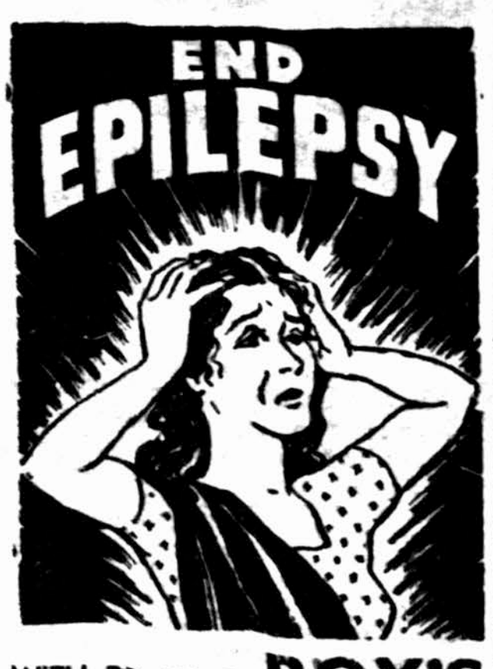
How can we bring our people back to a feeling of pure form when they see in magazines pictures of the latest from Paris, such as hats of a perverse form and even copies of the Jacobin caps or Russian Cossack hats? German women should no longer be persuaded to buy wares which are of an international and played-out foreign type. The main points to be noted are simplicity and genuineness. How can our women help to keep out these injurious influences? They must take the Reich Women's Fashion show in 1937 as an example for their guidance. The dresses in this show were simple and suitable, honest and comprehensible. They expressed not only the needs of our women but also their conception of life. Special care was taken to give room for the motion that the Nordic body needs. These dresses show that a woman can have charm without using artificial means.

Everything must be done to make women sure in their judgment and selection of clothes. Special attention must be given to young girls in schools who can be influenced during their years of development, and thus it can be made sure that the future race will not go back to old mistakes. Young girls must be taught that they should keep their bodies unspoilt and healthy for their future tasks.

Children, the magazine adds, should be taught to make their own clothes. Thus they will start on the right path and not later be influence by the bad taste of their parents. "This," the magazine concludes, "is a struggle against unnaturalness decadence, and decline."

AN EARLY FAILURE.

In the early days of the National Socialist regime an effort was made, under the influence of Frau Scholz-Klink, the Nazi women's leader, to create purely German fashions for German women. A fashions bureau was set up and German "creations" displayed Frau Goebbels, the wife of the Propaganda Minister, was one of the patrons of the bureau. Its aims, which were of a somewhat exaggerated character, proved unrealisable, and Frau Goebbels retired from the movement and the bureau came to an end. There exists, however, a German Mode Institute, which is founded upon the experience of the former German Fashion Bureau and in some sort its successor. This enjoys the support of Frau Scholz-Klink and the Nazi women's organisation.



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Military Science In The Melting Pot

Value Of Military Training In India From Viewpoint Of Effective Strategy

(By: "OBSERVATEUR")

"The fate of China should be a clear warning to India" says Mr. G. M. Jadhav in a leaflet he circulated some time ago, "What is happening in China to-day, may happen in India in time to come unless Indians are able to defend their country."

HEIL GOEBBELS.

The statement is typical of the intelligence that betrays a really surprising incapacity to understand the situation of the Sino-Japanese war and there would hardly have been any justification for noticing it if it were not used on a wider scale in support of the propaganda of so-called 'military training' in India. Ironically enough, if China is a warning for us in any sense, it is a warning against allowing ourselves to be imposed upon the self-styled exponents of military 'science' and succumbing to the kind of panic-mongering that is being disseminated by various persons and agencies with a total disregard for the realities of the situation. Many of the ideas underlying this propaganda are undoubtedly Fascist, "oriented" consciously or unconsciously, and anyone familiar with the history and present day conditions in the Fastcist countries and countries where fascistic tendencies are discovered on the plane of consciousness would not have great difficulty in apprehending the danger of accepting these ideas without criticism.

VALUE OF MILITARY DEFENCE.

If, as Mr. Jadhav prophesies, the fate of China is going to overtake us, it is a fate that is going to overtake the whole world in fact, is already overtaking nations and countries where defence preparations far exceed the highest point in effectiveness, from a purely military point of view, that we could ever, even under the evangelical inspiration of a Munje or a Jadhav, hope to reach. Everyone, unless he (or she) were a congenital imbecile has to accept this fact:—security from military aggression cannot be guaranteed by the highest defence preparations under the present day world conditions of international anarchy and fascism and that, even if the political aspect of the military problem were totally ignored the development of modern warfare makes it practically impossible to rely on ordinary military measures for immunity from attack or ability to meet attack with anything like successful defence.

THE REAL LESSON

That is, of course, not to suggest that we should all give up any attempt to resist the danger or abandon the necessity to defend against it as successfully as we can. On the contrary, we should do everything in our power to meet and smash the common enemy to world-peace; and this could be done only when we understand the situation in which we find ourselves placed with all its complexity and implications, when, in other words, we approach it realistically. It is nonsense to cite either China or Spain or Abyssinia as an 'example' for us because, while the last-named country has lost after having offered the most heroic defence (no less a person than the Italian General in charge of the operations pays this compliment to the vanquished enemy) the other two countries are actually resisting fascist military aggression, whether or not the odds (in a military sense) against which they are struggling finally annihilate them. They have actually evolved a defence organisation that the enemy never could imagine and if that defence is collapsing or is likely to collapse in near future as the fascist invading powers hope, it merely proves that in modern wars of aggression of this model in which the post-war weapons of warfare are being employed for the first time the forces operating are quite of a different order and the factor of military skill, defence organisation, heroism and the entire morale of the defence forces has ceased to be important.

MILITARY 'SCIENCE.'

The point that one would like to make is that Mr. Jadhav's solution of our military problem is proved ridiculous by the 'examples' of both China and Spain. The analogy he cites is not only a logically false analogy but is absolutely non-existent. Every school boy knows to-day that while certain principles of military 'science' remain operative under changed conditions, many of the theories cherished as immutable have undergone a revolutionary change. Even as far as military 'science' went in the old days, the Great War proved the futility of relying too much on the theoretical principles, that is to say even before mechanisation and the possibilities of the air arm were introduced in actual warfare. Again, in the face of the fact that the German war-machine collapsed during the war not because it had had any inherent defect in it as the most formidable and effecient organisation built up with the best Prussian military genius but because pure military strength in and for itself is not the only or even an important condition of victory. The Allied naval blockade did the trick and although the typical German military pandits are puzzling over the mistakes of this or that general's strategy and refusing to accept defeat on theoretical grounds, the present day German military leaders seem to have learnt the lesson too well as would appear from the way warlike preparations are being carried out in the Third Reich.

IDEA OF STRATEGY.

At the present moment Japan is learning her lesson, too, in China where the Bismarckian formula of "Attackez toujours" has once been exploded. Whether Chiang Kai-Shek will have to carry to the logical end the strategy of Fabius or the strain of Japan's torso will have told on her feet of clay,' the fact remains that the Japanese plans of this campaign have miscarried, just as Franco's and his masters' plans also miscarried in the prolongation of the struggle. Apparently, there is a temporal aspect to strategy as well as spatial. There is also political as well as economic strategy and judging by our experience of recent times the conception of strategy must be based on realistic appreciation of every constituent element that has a bearing on strategy, whole and indivisible.

BOY-SCOUT FIXATION.

Mr. Jadhav apparently does not see the implications or the effect of Mr. Hore-Belisha's measures in retiring the old British generals on the military situation. Hitler's handling of the Reichwehr and Stalin's now classical Red army, purge (that deserves to be recorded in the text books of clinical medicine) possess identical significance. Mr. Jadhav, one is afraid, doesn't understand even the meaning of the term, 'science' in so far as he accepts it as something static and not dynamic that all science in its very nature has to become. His 'Military Science' Popular Book Depot, As. 12) is, in effect an anthology of the propagandist articles he has been publishing in the Marathi press for some time. Mr. Jadhav's quotations from academically approved old stagers (naturally German) of military science give to his book the aspect of a surrealist drawing.

GOLD "DUST" IN RUBBISH BINS

The rubbish dumped in their dustbins by Southgate inhabitants will pay for the holidays of nearly 50 Southgate dustmen and their families this summer.

The borough council has made £4,134 this year on the sale of waste paper, tins and other materials salvaged from the dustbins by the dustmen who, as their share of the profits, will each receive a bonus of £15 17s. Which is not so dusty.

LARGEST HOTEL IN THE ORIENT

TOKYO. (By Mail).

The 650 room Dai-Ichi Hotel is claimed to be the largest hotel in the Orient, (the proprietors have elected to Romazi the name to Dai-Iti). It occupies a full block near Shimbashi Station on the elevated line. The structure is eight stories above ground and one below and has a total floor space of almost five acres. It cost Y. 4,000,000 to build.

The interior design is "Japanese taste in the ultra-modern style, or the style of 1948." Two rows of huge square marble pillars, a centre ceiling-roof of opaque glass and indirect lighting on a ledge circling the wall at the ceiling feature the design of the dining hall, which will seat 500 people. The same pillars and ceiling are seen in the lobby, one section of which is divided off and a tea room accommodating about 50 persons. Also on the first or main floor are several small rooms for dinner parties varying in size from five to 50 persons and garage for 20 cars.

In the underground floor are a grill with table for 200 people, a bar, a dentist's office, men's clothing shop, drug store, barber shop and stationery and camera store.

On the roof are a restaurant, bar and beer garden, where the specialities will be Japanese food, such as sukiyaki and mizutaki, considered suitable for foreigners.

Some 550 of the rooms are single, 10 by 15 feet and 50 double, 20 by 30 feet. There are 18 two-room suites and 14 six-mat Japanese rooms. Five hundred are with bath. Air conditioned by the Carrier system and provided with double-paned windows and sound resisting walls and floors, the rooms have no woodwork, the only wood being the furniture and closet door. The hall or entrance doors are of metal. Each storey has four fire doors.

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THE TENTH PLANET

—OR THE SON-IN-LAW

(By G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.)

(Every son-in-law in Hindu Society, so long as his status holds as such son-in-law, is very dear to the family that provides him with a wife, dear both in affection and in cost. Every dutiful father-in-law tries his best to gratify every reasonable wish of his son-in-law chiefly to satisfy his own personal vanity, but ultimately to prevent that dreaded rupture of relations which ends in the daughter's being permanently consigned to eat her life out under the parental roof. Sons-in-law are proverbially known to be exacting so much so, that a son-in-law is nicknamed the Dashama Griha, i.e., the tenth planet, the implication being that he is more difficult to propitiate than the other nine planets that play such an important part in Hindu Astrology, which always dominates an orthodox Hindu's life. This comedy relates the extent to which a greedy son-in-law will go to enforce his exactions against a dutiful and submissive father-in-law, and the limits placed to that greediness by the brother-in-law, who has always an unbridled license to tease and ridicule the bridegroom, who is otherwise given almost royal honours in a father-in-law's house, including the dignity of a sham crown, during marriage ceremony. The incident related in this comedy refers to the period of the Diwali festival immediately after the marriage of a daughter, when custom requires the recently acquired son-in-law to be entertained with feasts and presents to his heart's content, till the completion of the "Arati" or the auspicious waving of lights before the recently married couple.)

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

Hayagriva—The Tenth Planet—The son-in-law.
Basavaya—The father-in-law.
Kalindi—The mother-in-law.
Pratap—The brother-in-law.
Sharada—The wife.
Beera—The servant.
Haravva, Maravva, Karavva, Gowravva and Sooravva, all old crones who dominate over every social function with their criticism and approval.
The Postman, cook, etc

SCENE 1.

(Basavaya is seen seated in his parlour; he is seated on a mat with a cushion at his back and a wooden desk in front on which he is busy completing the passing year's entries in his ledger on the eve of Diwali. To-morrow will be Diwali, the commencement of the New Year. He is poorly dressed, no buttons on his coat, his turban is dirty, not being acquainted with the washing tub and his dhoti is in the same condition. No chairs or tables adorn the room, everything being in Moghalai fashion. Enter Pratap dressed in English style, hat, boot and cigar-in-mouth complete.)

Pratap: Papa, papa! What is this? Do get up. Our Sharada's husband is coming to-day. The house should have been kept clean and ship-shape. All this Moghalai style should be kept up-to-date, according to English fashion. Else my brother-in-law will laugh at us and think we are uneducated boors.

Basavaya: Be it so, child! Do as you please. But why all this bother for the single day?

Sharada, coming in: What did you say, Papa? Has my husband to come all the way from Bombay at so much expense and stay only for a single day? (Looks disappointed).

Basavaya: No, child: Let him stay as long as he pleases—but isn't the festival for but a single day?

Sharada: But can't newly arrived husband stay for some days?

Basavaya: But, that does not require us to keep up according to English fashion, surely?

Sharada: But Papa, can any one coming from Bombay afford to give up English fashion? Look at our Pratap. He is but a boy of seventeen, but he was in Bombay for barely eigh. days and he has now become a thorough saheb in fashion!

Pratap: Leave aside my story, the question now is, how to overcome the impending calamity.

Sharada: What is this, Pratap? Is it such a calamity?

Pratap: Well, isn't it? When the Tenth Planet is about to cast its sinister shadow over us?

Sharada: I see! If my husband's arrival is so much dreaded by you, why do you then invite him?

Pratap: Don't you know, sister? It is all according to custom. Invite him we must, for a son-in-law is such a necessary adornment in a house reputed to be affluent.

Sharada (angrily): Enough! If you people are so devoid of affection, I shall wire to my husband about it and request him to return to Bombay from whatever place he may now be at en route!

Pratap (dropping his cigar and looking genuinely alarmed): Now, sis, don't do that! It was all a joke. If brother-in-law does not arrive now, we shall miss all the sweets and eatables which will be prepared for his special benefit.

Sharada (laughing): Foolish boy! Are you kept short of sweets and eatables even otherwise? Besides, now that you have learnt to smoke, you won't care for anything else. I know

Pratap (picking up his cigar and taking a long puff at it): True, dear sister! Nothing is so pleasant to me as this heavenly cigar. Oh! divine tobacco! But what is this I hear? There goes the motor horn, our Beera has met Mr. Horse-face, I hope.

(Enter Beera, carrying Mr. Hayagriva Rao's luggage.)

Beera: Masters, Mr. Hayagriva Rao is coming!

(Enter Hayagriva Rao. His face looks appropriate to his name. He is neatly dressed in English style).

Pratap (coming forward and shaking hands with him): Welcome, brother-in-law! Doing well, I hope? Is your intimate friend the Governor doing well? How did you leave your millionaire friends in Bombay, Messrs So-Dull-Das and Humbugdas? Do you think it is entirely safe to leave the Government to their unaided devices during your absence?

Sharada (laughing): Oh, Pratap! Do leave off your chaffing and let the servant lead him to the bath room!

(Enter postman, who gives a card and goes off. Pratap snatches it and reads loudly)

Pratap (reading): To Hayagriva Rao, Esq., B.A., LL.B., well versed in dancing attendance at Government House, Doctor and Connoisseur of Cigars and Wine Bottles, Master of Anglo-Kanarese Jumbo-Lingo, Professor of Unreasoningly Hot Discussion and the indifferent husband of our beloved Sharada, the distinguished Tenth Planet of our distinguised House, en route to Basavaya's House, Kumta Post,—why, how now, brother-in-law, here is your complete address, written by myself with my invitation to you for the Diwali festival!

Sharada: Oh Pratap, what nonsense you have written and on a card, too!

Hayagriva: Leave him alone and let me have that card, since it seems to be addressed to me (Takes it and goes to the bathroom with Peera.)

Sharada: Now Papa, may I know what presents you have got ready for to-morrow?

Basavaya (pointing to Pratap): He knows, I don't. I merely gave the money and he and his mother went to the market and purchased things.

Sharada (sweetly): Now dear brother, won't you tell me?

Pratap: How can I tell, sister? Are Diwali presents ever announced in advance? They are to be kept as surprises for the bridegroom, you know.

Sharada (disappointed): Well have it your own way then!

(Enter Hayagriva, dressed in dhoti. He sits on an easy chair beside a decent table, both of which have been brought into the parlour in the meanwhile. The Brahmin cook enters with refreshments and sets the tea-cups, etc., on the table and retires.)

Hayagriva (sipping from his cup): Well, Pratap, are you in as grand style as ever?

Sharada: Oh, he is improving day by day!

Hayagriva: Has he succeeded in reforming even sleepy Kumta?

Sharada: He has been changing the fashion even in Kumta almost every week. It looks as if he is getting the latest fashion news daily by wireless from Bombay.

Hayagriva: Is it true, brother?

Pratap: I wish it were so! But Papa doesn't seem to approve. For him the seventh century coat, Prithviraja's feta, Shivaji's shawl, and the furniture of Akbar's time suffice. But they don't suffice for this twentieth century, do they now?

Hayagriva (laughing): No, certainly not!

Pratap: That is why I have ordained the new fashion for tomorrow's function,—for the special entertainment of the son-in-law of the house.

(They laugh and get into an adjoining room, talking to each other, leaving Basavaya alone, when Kalindi enters).

Kalindi (insinuatingly): Now that our Sharada's husband has arrived, does my Lord, remember that many presents are required for to-morrow's function?

Basavaya: I remember very well. Look here! I remitted to our son-in-law Rs. sixty for his train and motor charges hither, also paid one rupee for his carriage from the motor stand to the house. When he returns, a like expense is required. I have besides given Rs. 300 in your presence for the purchase of sarees, flowers, sweets, etc. What more do you want?

Kalindi: Our dear child wants "motichoor" gold bangles for a Diwali present.

Basavaya: What will they cost?

Kalindi: Only six sovereigns. She also expects a diamond nose-screw for herself and a diamond ring for her husband. Diamonds are so cheap now-a-days.

Basavaya: Cheap! They are Rs. 600 per "rati"!

Kalindi: Is that all? The other day at Somappaya's, they paid Rs. 1,500 for 1 1|2 'ratis'. My child does not ask for such costly diamonds. Rs. 600 per 'rati' will suffice, she says. Half a 'rati' for her nose-screw and another half for the ring, will be only Rs. 600 in all, which, if given, will be a credit to our family. Besides, when we give it to our daughter, it is really no loss.

Basavaya: Oh, no! It is no loss

(Continued on Page 53)

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Sensational Trials In Burma

THE REBELLION AND AFTER

By MAURICE COLLIS

(Concluded from issue of last Sunday)

I was tired when I left Burma, disillusioned and uncertain, but the sea-air was a tonic after the Rangoon hot weather and, at large on the ocean, I felt my vitality return and was able to review the events of the previous eighteen months in a mood which became steadily more confident as I drew nearer to England.

The rebellion, which at close quarters had been just another revolt in a year of revolts, now loomed up for what it was, a shocking tragedy. Why had the farmers and field labourers of Lower Burma, peasants whom generations of English writers had praised for their gentle religion and manners, their charity and high spirits, flung themselves with desperation in front of our machine-guns? For a hundred years they had submitted to our rule, content to call themselves subjects of the English Crown. What had broken their hearts in 1930, making even death seem preferable to longer submission? These were not easy questions to answer, but my experiences had given me some clue to their answer.

Factors Behind The Revolt

It seemed to me that during our occupation of Burma we had done two things there, which we ought not to have done. In spite of declarations to the contrary we had placed English interests first, and we had treated the Burmans not as fellow-creatures, but as inferior beings.

Now who were the Burmans, how did they come into our hands?

We took Burma because it was a weak State which could not defend itself and was therefore a danger on our Indian frontier, for if we had not taken it some other European nation would have done so. The Burmese, as a people, had done us no harm, though their court was tiresome and their officials irritating. Major issues of our imperial policy, extending far beyond the merits of the Burmese case, dictated our actions and delivered to us a people of extraordinary charm. Their religion was admirable. They were manly, sportsmen like ourselves; they were artists, amateurs of music and the drama; they were wits, with a vast relish for the ridiculous; they were good-looking and their women, who had rights under their own Buddhist law which Englishwomen have only recently acquired, were beings whose conversation was infinitely diverting. But there was one thing against the Burmans. They were poor. A Burman who had, as many of the villagers had, his own house and his own farmland, a wife and lots of children, a pony and a favourite actress, a bottle of wine and a book of verse, racing bullocks and a carved teak cart, a set of chess and a set of dice, felt himself at the summit of felicity and ignored the English view that he was a poor man because his cash-income was about ten pounds a year. Yet he was poor, from the capitalist angle. And, seen from the same angle his country was potentially rich, because it contained large 'resources,' oil, silver, tin, and wood, resources which were not being 'exploited'

Now, as I say, fate handed over to us these Burmans between fifty and a hundred years ago. They were like orphans after the loss of their king; they were children compared to us because they had fallen behind us in the modern world. But, surely, they were good and interesting material? If we had adopted them as our own, if we had determined to take the place of their king and to be to them everything which an understanding government should be, if we had protected them, brought them up like a father bringing up his sons to take their place in the world, and had acted as trustees for the riches which were hidden in their soil, what a great thing we should have accomplished, how proud we should have been of the modern Burmans, our creation. And the Burmans themselves would have loved us, with a passionate open devotion, which might have made us feel shy, but which would have warmed our ancient hearts. Instead of that, after a hundred years we were mowing them down with machine-guns.

Well, we English are not brutes. If we had not felt that we could adopt the Burmese as our children, spoil them, make much of them, go hungry sometimes so that they could have a good meal, stint ourselves so that they should have plenty, at least we had organized an administration which insure them peace, order, and justice. We had introduced modern education and built roads; we had provided hospitals and had improved agriculture by irrigation and by a scientific study of crops and soils.

Our Stupid Industrial Policy

But a great deal of this was nullified by our industrial policy.

The Burmese lacked the capital and the knowledge to develop their mineral and forest wealth. We therefore let in capital from outside. Englishmen, Indians, and Chinese bought concessions and created great industries. The Burmese, of course, shared in the increasing prosperity of the country, because with a greater revenue the Government was able to build roads and hospitals and foster education. The new industries, also, provided much employment. But in the long run it came to this, that nearly all the rich people in the country were foreigners and that the Burmese, from being poor in a poor country, had become the poor in a rich one, a very different state of affairs, which meant that relatively and from every psychological and human point of view they were worse off than they were before. All sorts of foreigners lorded it over them, and had little opinion of them because they were poor.

This is no place to suggest how the Government could have secured to the Burmans a part, at least, of the exploitation of the forest and mineral wealth of their country. It might not have been easy to fit the Burmans for modern commerce and industry, but if they have learned to become judges of the High Court and Members of Council it is fantastic to argue that they could not also have managed commercial undertakings. However, it was much simpler—and, of course, much more directly lucrative for us—to allow private enterprise in the form of foreign capital, to do the work. This policy created in the long run a situation which was at variance with our best traditions. And it was also a stupid policy, because it rendered the Burmese less competent to undertake the self-government for which it became the object of our administration to fit them.

In an earlier chapter I recorded my admiration for two English sailors who saw their native crew into the only boat before they thought of themselves. That is England at its best, that is what deep in ourselves we would like to do always; and it is what, if anything, will enable us to retain our commonwealth and, perhaps, to add to it. But we did not do that in Burma, we did not think of the Burmese first. Many of our Civilians have lived lives of great devotion, have worn themselves out in service to the Burmese. But they could not redress the results of the invasion of foreign capital and of the crowds of Indian labourers who followed in its wake. The Burman became steadily less important industrially in his own country. In the capital, Rangoon, he was nobody. The stigma of poverty beat him down. Government House never thought of patronizing his festivals or his drama, of honouring his monks or—following the Vice-regal analogy in India—of giving its ceremonial some Burmese colour. The merchants treated him like an office boy and the army in its ignorance thought of him only as a happy-go-lucky scamp.

Burmese Fears

It was all this which was at the back of the peasants' revolt. The situation in 1930 was enough to make any Burman doubt the good intentions of England. The constitutional agitation in India, which at last had obliged Parliament to renew an excellent practice, long discontinued, of getting into direct touch with Indian opinion, had ensured that Indians should get a liberal measure of self-government. But it was unknown whether the Burmans would get an analogous grant. It was true that Sir John Simon and his Parliamentarians had visited the country, but their report confined itself to discussing the Indian problem. The rather ambiguous reference to Burma was interpreted to mean that, after separation from the Indian system, Burma would get a constitution, the details of which remained to be worked out. The current belief in Burma was that that constitution would be markedly less advanced than the Indian measure. One of the strongest reasons for that belief was the draft constitution which, as I have said, Sir Charles Innes was drawing up, presumably on instructions from Whitehall, and which in effect would have turned Burma (so it was believed) into a Crown colony, thereby perpetuating the economic subservience of the Burmese people to foreign capitalists.

The Burmese felt that they had not succeeded in capturing the ear of Parliament. The desire of their leaders was to get to London and explain their case, but in 1930 it was uncertain whether a delegation from Burma, representing all interests, would be summoned to London. Impatient, desperate, deluded by prophecy and by the promises of magic, the least instructed part of the electorate broke out.

Before I left Burma in April 1931 various Burmans of position had said to me: 'You're a man who knows how we stand. This rebellion is a mad affair. Our

(Continued On Page 51)

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THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CORNER

San Marino Honours Lincoln

(By MURIEL NISEEN)

Abraham Lincoln is to be portrayed on the 16 cent. donomination of the new U. S. presidential stamp series, but this will not be the only postage adhesive to honour him this year. The tiniest Republic in the world—San Marine—has issued two souvenir

sheets portraying our martyred president.

On March 29th, 1861, the government of San Marino made Lincoln an honorary citizen of their state. In appreciation, the executive wrote to the distant Republic. "Although your dominion is small, your State is nevertheless one of the most honoured in all history." That phrase, in Italian and English, appears on the new stamps.

A statue in honour of Lincoln was dedicated in San Marino on July 4th last, and it is to commemorate this event that the stamps, somewhat late, it is true, are issued.

There are two sheets in the set, a 3 lire in dark blue and a 5 lire in red-orange. Each has a single large stamp in the centre of the sheet bearing a portrait of Lincoln taken from the new statue, and the inscriptions mentioned above.

The Old Orders Changeth

For many British possessions, the "new reign" postage paper now being issued inaugurates a brand new stamp era. Several colonies whose stamps have heretofore pictured royal portraits only, are changing over to pictorial designs, and a very good job they are doing of it, too.

One of these new sets comes

from the island of St. Vincent in the West Indies, and is designed as follows:

½d., green and blue—badge of the colony (the figures of "Peace and Justice").

1½d., crimson and green—view of Kingstown and Fort Charlotte.

1d., red-brown and blue—view of Youngs Island and Fort Divernette.

2d., blue and green—badge of the colony.

2½d., blue-green and dark blue—view of bathing beach at Villa.

3d., purple and orange—badge of the colony.

6d., magenta and slate—badge of the colony.

1sh., green and purple—view of Victoria Park, Kingstown.

From the other side of the world the Fiji Islands sends us their first pictorial stamps. This series consists of eleven values, classified as follows:

½d., green—sailing canoe.

1d., brown and blue—native village.

1½d., crimson—native canoe.

2d., brown and green—map of the islands.

3d., gray-blue—canoe and arms of the colony.

5d., blue and red—sugar cane.

6d., gray-black—map of the islands.

1sh., black and yellow—native spearing fish by torchlight.

2sh., orange and violet—Suva Harbor.

2sh. 6d., green and brown—river scene.

5sh., gray-green and purple—native home.

Each value carries a small medallion portraits of King George VI.

New French Portrait

Dr. Jean Baptista Charcot is the most recent addition to the rapidly growing philatelic gallery of famous Frenchmen. His portrait appears on a semi-postal with a value of 65 plus 35 centimes. The stamp is printed in blue-green. The surtax is to be used for the benefit of French seamen.

Dr. Charcot was a physician, scientist and explorer. In 1936 he equipped a ship, the Pourquoi-Pas (Why Not) for a research voyage in the polar regions. On September 26th, 1936 the ship was battered to pieces on the coast of Iceland. The lives of the expedition's leader and thirty-six of his men were lost in the disaster.

New Stamp Issuing Country

In accordance with demands of Turkey, a new political territory has been created from a portion of Northern Syria bordering on Turkey. The new State will be known as Sandjak d'Alexandrette, and will issue its own postage stamps. Twenty-three values will make up the first set, according to reports. At first, these will be overprints on Syrian stamps of 1930's regular postage set, the air mail issue of 1937 and the postage due series of 1925.

Stamp Teasers

1. Can you name two countries on whose stamps Hygeia, the Goddess of Health has been pictured?

2. What stamp pictured the Dog Rock?

3. What country besides Spain has paid philatelic tribute to Cervantes, the famous author of "Don Quixote?"

4. Do you know the stamp that pictures dredging for tin.

5. A ram is pictured on what stamp?

WAR-TIME POEMS

(By JEHANGIR R. SCREWVALA)

It is interesting to know how "War" creates an enormous quantity of popular poetry, most of it composed by men in the street rather than by regular poets. During the past Russo-Japanese war there was an enormous quantity of popular poetry in Russia, and really most of it was composed by peasant minstrels. One such Cossack song quoted in the "Vicdomosti," was very popular in Russia, and was sung as a popular bogey-man lullaby by Russian mothers to quieten children to sleep. Thus it describes the despised "MAKAKS," or Japanese in such a simple language that even a child will understand full well and never forget it. It is at follows:—

"Mother, what is a Makak
Big and stout and grim?
Can he ride like a Kazak (Cossack),
Can he shoot and swim?
No, my child, the Makak's small,
He's not upto father's knee.
Even when he grows a beard,
He cannot ride a horse like thee.
His head is covered with horsehair.
Squint are his eyes, and flat his nose.
His head is full of lies and air
He has no Christian soul, or clothes."

During the last great World War (1914-18), there were people who in the midst of thick rain of shots and shells had the coolness of mind to compose poetry. The name of the author of the following poems is unknown even upto now, though it was on the tips of the tongue of many soldiers of all nations under the title of "Sing a Song of Europe." During the War it was often quoted in nearly all the papers of Europe. It ran follows:

"Sing a song of Europe,
Highly civilised,
Four-and-twenty nations
Thoroughly hypnotised.
When the battles opened
The bullets began to sing,
Wasn't that a silly thing
To do for any king?
The kings were in the background
Issuing Commands;
The queens were in the parlours
By etiquette's demands;
The bankers in the countinghouse
Busy multiplying;
And all the rest were at the Front
Doing all the dying."

Still more interesting is another one. The lines were found inscribed on the wall of a shelled house in a devastated village in France during the last War. It is as follows:—

"War provokes pillage,
Pillage brings ruin,
Ruin brings patience,
Patience implies peace;
Thus does war produce peace.
Peace provokes abundance,
Abundance brings arrogance,
Arrogance brings war;
Thus does peace produce war."

Such are the interesting poems produced in the times of War, showing the true characters of different nations, ideas about War and Peace, in such simple and plain language.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

EDUCATIONAL MUSEUMS

"EDUCATION THROUGH MUSEUM" by J. C. Basak, Dayalbagh Press, Agra, 68 pages.

This pamphlet is a collection of reviews by press and opinions expressed by various educational institutions and different types of museums about the books styled "Educational Museums" written and published by the same author. He seems to have sent his book to all institutions and invited opinions of officials in charge of those institutions. The author is very enthusiastic about his views on this subject and has persisted in demanding replies either for or against from several officials who were trying to evade a straight reply. He is an idealist and insists on forcing his views and theories on heads of institutions which cannot stand comparision with similar foreign institutions. India covers a wide area and more than 50 per cent. of its population is steeped in ignorance. It is impossible either to experiment or introduce in India educational methods which are successful in foreign countries. Even the best museums in India are not more than a century old and a host of them are neither properly staffed nor soundly financed. The officers in charge are untrained, in many cases part time workers.

The author expects such institutions and officials to put into practice the most modern methods of museum education and it will not be surprising if he has to wait sufficiently long before his idealistic ambitions are fulfilled.

G. V. ACHARYA.

LIFE OF OMAR

YARE SANEE:—This is a pocket-size booklet of about 200 pages which gives in brief a complete account of the life of Omar, the second Caliph of Islam. The book is published by the Anjuman Rafeequl Islam of Gurgaon (Punjab), with a view to acquaint Muslims and especially their children with the life the great hero of Islam, but it can be read usefully by any Urdu knowing person. The booklet is intended for free distribution and can be had from the Anjuman on sending only one anna to cover the postage. Those who desire to get copies for free distribution can get them at the rate of 100 copies for Rs. 5/- only.

BIRTH-CONTROL

"SANTATI-NIYAMANA": "Janan-akshamata," Part 2, by Dr. R. A Rairkar, M.B.B.S., Amrai camp, Poona 4, Price Ans. 4.

This booklet is a collection of four articles published by the author in various periodicals during the last three years or so. The first gives statistical and other information about the first fifty operations of vasectomy performed by the author. The second differentiates between vasectomy, which only renders a person incapable of reproduction, without affecting in any way his sexual desire or power of satisfying it, and castration, which deprives him of sex altogether and does great physical and mental harm. The third urges the necessity of vasectomy from the economic point of view, and the fourth shows its use for sterilising the unfit, who are likely to produce undesirable progeny.

The book gives a good deal of interesting information, showing for instance that the advantages of this operation, which is the most certain means of birth-control, have not yet been appreciated by the classes who are most in need of it.

R. D. KARVE.

FACTS ABOUT LEAGUE

ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. 9th Edition (Revised), 349 pages, illus., 1/-; 0.25 dol.

This very small, but closely packed book, now in its ninth edition, has become one of the indispensable and most frequently consulted of the standard works of reference. It is in constant use in every part of the world amongst statesmen and officials, journalists, teachers and persons interested in international affairs. Within its small compass are to be found all the essential facts about the League.

The book has the advantage of being always up-to-date. A noteworthy feature is the conciseness with which the facts are given and the ease with which the reader can find what he wants. Precise information is given about the States Members of the League, the constitution and organisation of the principal and the subsidiary organs of the League, with sections on the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

There are a number of sections dealing with the League's political and technical activities in many fields of international life. There are chapters devoted to a number of activities related to the League, like the refugee problem. A section is devoted to relations with the outside world.

The volume is completed by several annexes and a number of useful plans and charts.

STUDENTS' JOURNALS

"Indian Student"

It is gratifying to note that this journal which was started about a year ago as the organ of the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain and Ireland is making steady progress. The present summer issue is largely devoted to the second annual conference, which the Federation held in the middle of April last. Summaries of the speeches delivered at the Conference by principal speakers like Prof. J. P. S. Haldane, Lord Lothian, etc., are given in the current number as also articles bearing on the Conference by those who participated in it. The "Indian Student" while it principally serves the needs of our students in Britain will be perused with great interest even in this country.

"The Student's Magazine"

This journal has brought out a special Girls' Number with its May-June issues. It is needless to add, therefore, that the articles should be as interesting in their range as their nature. Many of them are from the pen of the fair sex—which is at should be in a number devoted to them. There are regular Hindi and Urdu sections in this magazine.

LAW OF INSURANCE

THE LAW OF INSURANCE IN BRITISH INDIA.—Mr. J. R. Capoor's book on the recently enacted Insurance Act 1938 is a commendable effort, his introduction being really a useful contribution to the better appreciation of the Act itself. It deals with the history of the development of Insurance Law in India and England. It also reproduces extracts from the statements of objects and reasons of the bill which should be of interest to the reader.

Another important feature of this Act is that the Legislature has been awake to the unfair treatment accorded to Indian Companies carrying on business in other countries by the nations of those countries. Anticipating such unfairness the Legislature has reserved rights within the Act to retaliate by placing similar restrictions on such nationals doing business in India.

General supervision over the Insurance Companies of all kinds has been increased and Registration has been made applicable to all. Provisions have been made for full disclosures of all important information regarding their working and of the accounts of these companies.

The Legislature has thought fit to prohibit the doing of business on the 'dividing principle', which was the bane of 'insurance' work in India.

Provision has also been made for licensing Insurance Agents. Proposals have been put forward to check the practice of excessive and the payment of excessive commissions.

TRADE IN ARMS

This volume of 241 pages, which has just been published by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, is the result of a request to the Secretariat by the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference in May 1937 to collect any useful information available on methods of national control of the manufacture of and trade in arms in the principal countries.

A separate monograph is devoted in the volume to each of fourteen countries: Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A. and U. S. S. R. A summary of the whole situation is given for each of these countries and is followed by extracts from its relevant legislation. The information for each country is arranged under the headings: A. Arms and Ammunition—with sections on manufacture, external and internal trade—and B. Explosives.

The volume shows the degree to which authorisation, licences or permits for the manufacture of arms and armaments, as well as systems of centralised supervision, control and inspection, or partial or complete nationalisation, exist in the countries mentioned. Similar information is given in respect of the external and internal trade.

The sections on explosives show that special legislation on this matter is in force in all these countries and usually antedates by many years the legislation dealing with arms and ammunition. The State as a rule exercises stringent control over the manufacture of and trade in explosives.

"THE INDIAN WORLD"

Bombay's New Monthly

The first issue of Bombay's new monthly journal, "The Indian World," edited by Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., has a fine appearance and contains articles by Pandit Jawaharial Nehru ("Science and True Religion"), Mr. B. G. Kher ("The Population Problem in India"), Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar ("Our Country's Greatest Need"), Sir Shah Suleiman ("The Unani System of Medicine"), Sir Richard Temple ("Art and the Cinema"), Prof. Amarnath Jha ("Some Reminiscenses"), and Raj Mitra B. D. Amin ("How I built up my Industry"). The Editor also writes a special article on "Modern Asoka," meaning the Maharaja of Baroda.

Besides editorial comments, a connected and interesting account of the events of the previous month is given in a special section, and Rural India is given special prominence. There is also a short story at the end.

The chief aim of the Journal is stated to be to provide "clean and healthy reading, to inform and refresh the mind and stimulate thought."

The Monthly is issued from Laxmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay and its annual subscription is Rs. 3/-.

"The Indian Guide"

The June number of the "Indian Guide," the official monthly magazine of the Girl Guides' Association of India, edited by Mrs. K. S. Shavaksha continues some interesting articles among which Our India (Cape Comorin) by M. H. Brown and 2,000 miles Bus Trip to South India will be interesting. The number contains Guide notes.

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THE CITY OF THE ROZA

Tombs And Caves Of Aurangabad

The historic city of Aurangabad, which affords considerable pleasure and delight to the visitors and sightseers, is situated on the banks of the Godavery River. It may be said that there is no place in the Nizam's Dominions which is so full of historic interest as the province of Aurangabad. It was here that the first Mohamadan invasion of the Deccan took place, the battle that decided the fate of the country, having been fought at Dowlatabad near Aurangabad.

Aurangabad is also connected with the epics of Mahabharata and Ramayana. The story runs thus:—Yudhistra, the hero of the Mahabharata, resolving to perform the royal sacrifice called "Rajasuya", sent an expedition to each of the cardinal points, and the one to the south was commanded by Sahadeva, who subdued the inhabitants of the Sahyadri hills and of peninsular India. After the great gambling match was lost the Pandavas went into exile. and among other places, they are said to have wandered into the Aurangabad district, and to have constructed the massive hill fortifications of Devgarh, etc. Then when the exile was over and Yudhistra undertook to perform the great "Aswamedha" or horse sacrifice, his brother Arjuna was appointed to command the escort that guarded the horse, and the suzerainty of the Pandavas was proclaimed all over India.

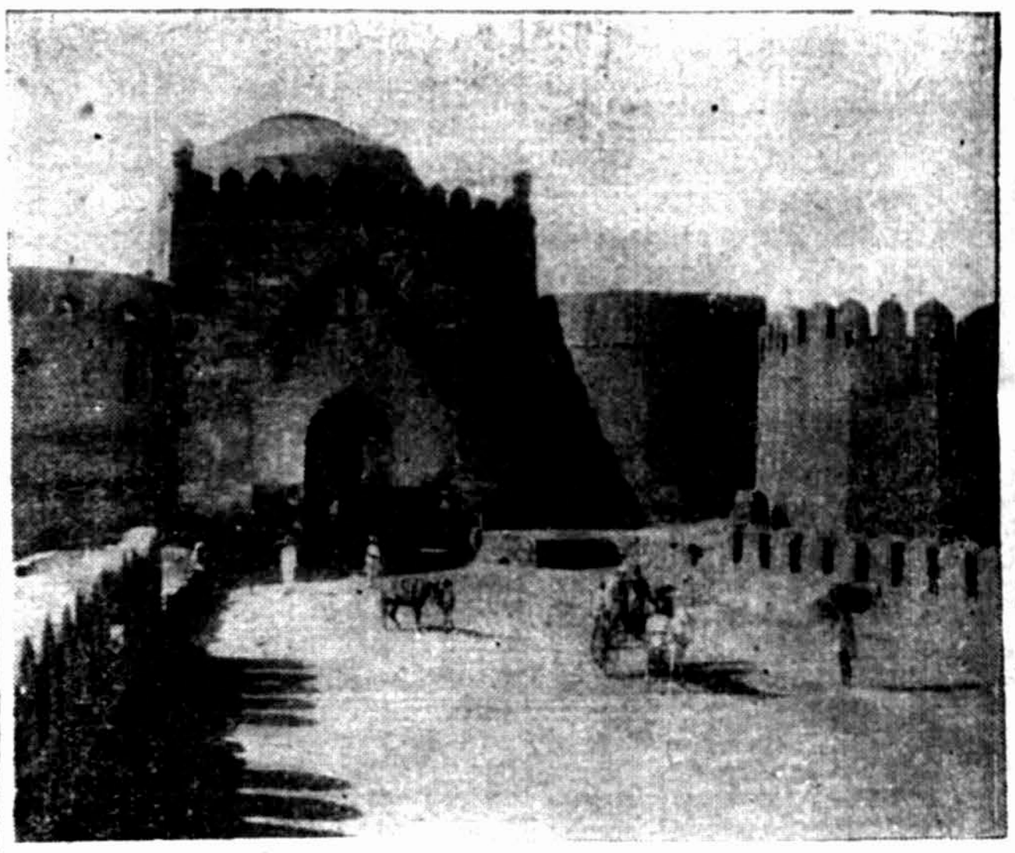
Rama, the hero of Ramayana. is said to have entered the all-embracing forest of Dandakaranya, where he visited the hermitages of the old Vedic Rishis. During his stay at Panchavati or Nasik, a demoness named Surpanaka fell in love with him, and in jealous fit, attempted to devour Sita, wife of Rama, when Lakshmana cut off her ears and nose. Surpanaka's brothers, Khara and Dushana, attacked Rama, but were routed and slain; and the tidings of the defeat were carried to the third brother, Ravana, king of Ceylon or Lanka, which led to the abduction of Sita. Then followed Rama's invasion of Lanka for the rescue of Sita, and the destruction of the Rakshasas. The Surpanath hill near Kanhar, in the Aurangabad district is pointed out as having been the residence of Surpanaka; and the Ajanta and other ranges are remarkable for the excavations of the Buddhists, and for having been the strongholds of the Bhils and other predatory tribes. The name of Jambavat can also be traced to a place Jamkhed in the Ambad Taluq, where a cave is worshipped as having been the residence of the Bear king; while the monkey God Hanuman is a common deity of the Deccan and southern India.

Founded By Abyssinian General

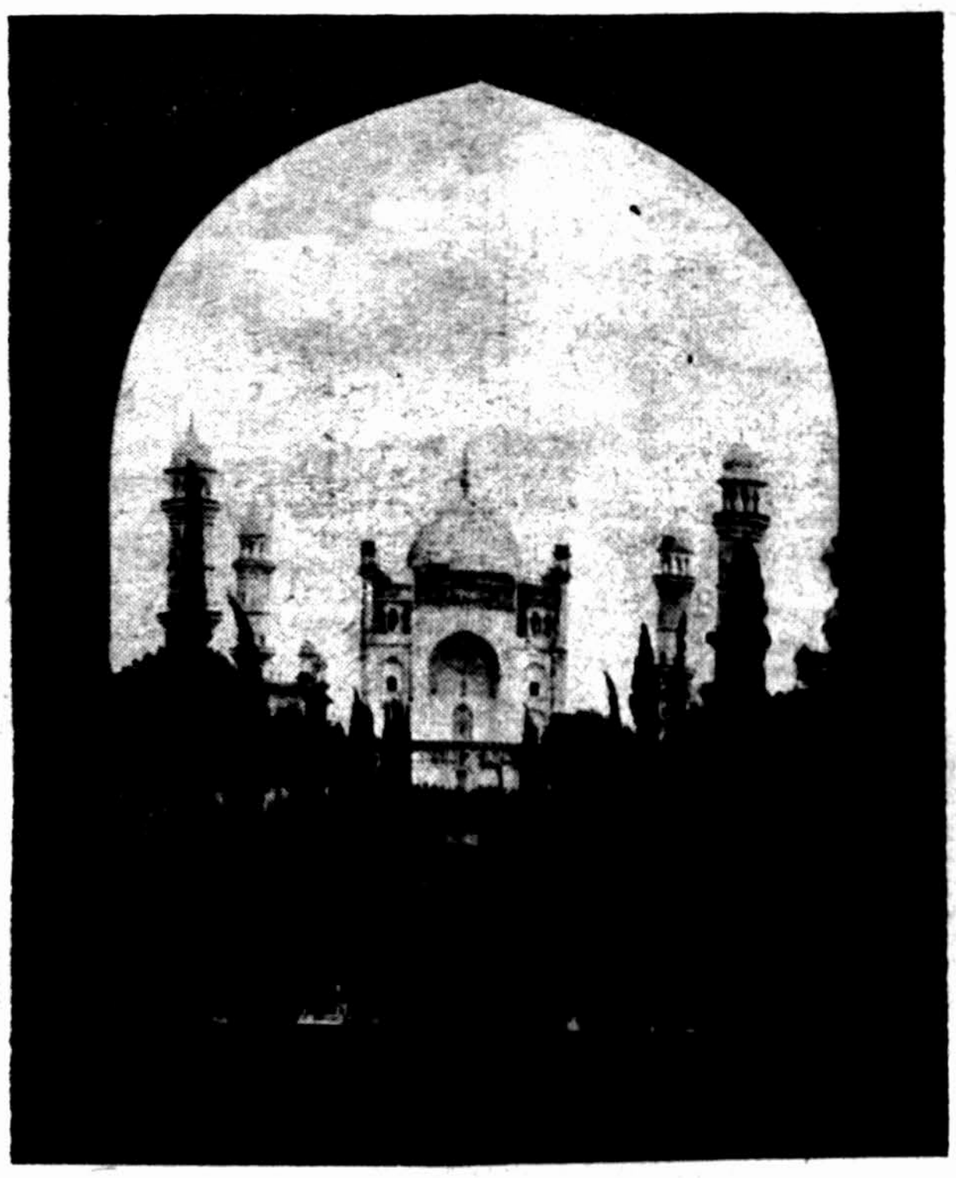
Aurangabad was founded in the year 1610 by Malik Amber, an Abyssinian, on the remains of the ancient village of Kirkee, which became so historically famous under its present name of Aurangabad. He established his capital here and erected a good number of handsome palaces, mosques and public buildings. Malik Amber then, turned his attention to the capital of the Nizam Shahi kingdom. At that time, Akbar whose troops had captured Ahmednagar was dead and had been succeeded by his son Jehangir. Malik Amber struck the first blow for the repossession of the city. The opportunity was favourable, for Jehangir's attention was occupied in suppressing the rebellion created by his own son, Khusru. Malik Amber was at first assisted by the kings of Bijapur and Golconda, but in general fight, his army, was completely routed, the kings of Bijapur and Golconda who had grown jealous of him, having deserted him in the fight. In the end, Malik Amber was defeated by Prince Kharram and was forced to relinquish Ahmednagar.

In the year 1920, Malik Amber defeated the imperial troops and pursued them as far as Mandu. Shah Jehan was sent back to restore order in Deccan and Malik Amber sent his wife and children to Dowlatabad. He died in the year 1626 and his remains were interred under a splendid dome which he erected in Roza near Aurangabad. His son Fetah Khan succeeded as regent, but was deprived of his authority by Murtaya, who imprisoned him in the fort of Khiber. He escaped and rebelled, but was taken back and confined in the Fort of Dowlatabad.

Surrounded by a beautiful stone wall, Aurangabad has four principal entrances which face the cardinal points: Mecca gate to the west, Jalna gate to the east, Delhi gate to the north and Palthan gate to the south. The city walls with round towers, which are still extant, were constructed by the Moghul Emperor Aurangazeb. The streets are broad and paved and large domes and lofty minarets add considerable charm to the city.



Entrance to the Fort, Aurangabad.



Bibika Makbara, built to the memory of Aurangazeb's wife.

Bibi-ka-Makbara

The most noteworthy monument in Aurangabad which has withstood the ravages of time is the Bibika Makbara, the tomb of Aurangazeb's wife. This was built in imitation of the famous Taj at Agra, but it is smaller and inferior in workmanship to the Taj. It stands within an enclosed area nearly 450 yards long and 350 yards broad and portions of the tomb are in white marble. This structure is in the form of a hexagon and its angles are richly ornamented with minarets and the pavements are decorated with fountains and little kiosks in all the picturesque variety of Indian art and all the corner-spaces are occupied with gardens of fine trees and ever greens.

The town of Roza, which is nearly 10 miles North-West of Aurangabad, is a place of considerable interest to visitors. It is situated on a plateau about 2,000 feet above sea-level and is chiefly remarkable for being the burial place of many distinguished Mohamadan princes and saints whose tombs are the resort of pious pilgrims from all parts of India. The Roza signifies 'Heavenly Abode', this designation being bestowed on it after the death of Aurangazeb whose remains are interred here. The Roza is surrounded by a high wall built by Aurangazeb. Though the town is in ruins it bears traces of having been once a place of great importance. The tomb of Aurangazeb is remarkably simple, without any kind of ornamentation. It was built under his own directions and it is said that Aurangazeb desired in his will that his funeral expenses should be defrayed from the proceeds of caps which he had himself sewn. This amount did not exceed ten shillings. while the proceeds of the sale of his copies of the Koran amounting to Rs. 805 were distributed to the poor.

In honour of the Moghul Emperor. the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam has erected a beautiful marble screen around the tomb of Aurangazeb. Nearby is another tomb of historic interest, the mausoleum of Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk, founder of the Hyderabad dynasty who died in the year 1748. Close to it lies the tomb of one of his favorite consorts. Both these graves are on a platform of porphyry inlaid with white marble and surrounded by a lattice-screen on red sandstone. Many Mohamadan saints of repute are buried at the Roza, where an annual Urs is held, which attracts thousands of people from all parts of the Nizam's Dominions.

Shrine Of Famous Saint

Near the monument in memory of the first Nizam is the shrine of the famous saint, Syed Hazarat Burhanuddin who died here in 1344 A.D. This picturesque shrine has a large quadrangular courtyard with open buildings on all sides. The saint is said to have left for the North with fourteen hundred disciples about the year

(Continued On Page 43.)

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A Page For Women

FILL THE VOID IN YOUR LIFE

In the days when education was not so common among women, most of them generally lay the blame of any misfortune or suffering at the door of their ignorance. Those women very markedly felt the difference between their own lives and those of their more fortunate educated friends.

What do we see to-day? Is the discontent any less because the percentage of educated women has increased by leaps and bounds? In fact it is far greater. But there are two kinds of discontented women to-day—the keen impatient type who would do all they could to better the world and the vague discontented flotsams. It is the second type of discontent that is caused by an aimless existence. It makes a great big void somewhere within and renders the person very unhappy. It seems to gnaw at one till one's physical health is disturbed and thrown all out of gear. There is often a petulant complaint for every hour of the day.

In the past such cases have baffled the doctors and they have been known to shake off their

Sahebzadi Kishen Kunwar Bibi, daughter of Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Ex-Premier of Hyderabad, whose marriage with Mr. Purshotamlal Badwar of Ujavi (U.P.) took place on 30th June last.

responsibility by calling such patients as hysterical. The advance in psychology reveals that these cases are often a result of starved and stifled instincts, and until a proper channel for sublimating these instincts is found the patient would continue to suffer from these nervous disorders. The proper person to seek advice from in such cases is a psychiatrist.

This kind of complaint was not so common among the ignorant women in the past, and even now a woman who has a happy home, children and friends, or a woman with a profession hardly ever suffers from this complaint. In the old days failing everything else a woman could always fall back upon religion, and make that her hobby. Childless women, discontented wives and ill-treated step-daughters have often been known to seek refuge in this form of sublimation —religious rites and ceremonies could not only take up all their time, but win them the applause and approval of their family circle. But a woman of to-day can no longer believe sufficiently in this form of religion and so would find it impossible to absorb herself with it.

What would not an early 18th century dame give to rise up from her grave and say "I told you so. I knew these notion of education and reform could only lead to trouble". We will leave her to her satisfaction, however. The world knows better to-day and cannot be expected to move backwards again.

* * * *

My dear Kamla,

We are in the midst of the summer holiday and yet I have not carried out half my plans for this vacation, not to say that I am not enjoying myself. That I am, but not in the way I had planned to. At present my one desire is to restore the figure I have so much neglected during the working days. Mental exertion does not physically effect me as it does some other lucky individuals; I have taken to walking furiously in evenings and riding in the mornings. This leaves little enough time for the embroidery work, which I had hoped to persue quietly at home. You are, perhaps, wondering whence this sudden passion for embroidery. Well, some time ago I visited the Bombay Presidency Women's Council Industrial Ekhibition and the variety of most of the artistic work that I saw there set a match to some latent skill in me and since then I haven't done so badly in my spare time. While I am about it I may as well tell you about some of the things I saw there. The Kurve Mission and the Sir R. Tata Industrial Institute had put forth the best work. In the mission stalls the depressed class women were actually seen working on the pin lace and cushions. From the faces of these Kathori women it wasn't at all difficult to judge the amount of time, money, patience and trouble it must have required to bring them to the pitch of perfection at which they were. Their nimble fingers moved with the skill and ease of experts and yet in their faces was a wild expression that betrayed how little of mental effort they were capable of making.

The most commendable part of the whole exhibition was that one came away with the feeling that even without a loaded purse one could add an artistic touch here and there in one's own home with the knowledge of these handicrafts.

For myself I am making cushions for a Diwan The material is a beige coloured Khadi and the embroidery on it is Cutch work This is a most interesting stitch and produces quite a unique design It is a gladsome change from the usual cross-stitch and satin-stitch that one was goaded into tearing in one'e childhood. If my zeal lasts long you might get a parcel from me at Divali of these same things—but I won't make a promise!

I cannot close without making a reference to the find of the day. This very morning I saw two most beautiful birds; they seemed as if they were a pair flitting about from branch to branch, but though their shape and size was the same, their plumage was quite different. One was black and brick-red and the other was black and yellow. They were both the size of a sparrow. Perhaps your brother could enlighten us on the subject!

So long,

GULAB.

THE MALI'S DAUGHTER (or) NATURE STUDY!

Raman and Usha's mother sat near the window cutting up betel-nuts for the family pan-box. She glanced at the clock "Yes", she thought "by now the children would be home, but to-day they will be late of course". How lucky the children of to-day were! No one had taken her to Vihar in the school-bus for nature study when she was a little girl. Anyway she was glad her children got so many opportunities.

Her eyes fell on the silk jacket and shirt that the tailor had brought only a short while ago "It is indeed better than Ragani's and far more expensive" she mumbled. "No, it can hardly be called waste of money; isn't Usha going to sing in the two garba dances? There will be a very large audience to see her"—besides her father need never know how much I have spent on the outfit". Her attention was caught by the hang of a window. She looked out at once. "Looks as if some sort of storm is coming on" she thought I wish they would bring the children back soon.

Oh, look how the Champak flow-

(Continued On Page 53)

Easy Centerpiece to Crochet

By RUTH ORR.

Any expert crocheter knows that filet crochet is most easy to make. For a beginner, we can recommend no easier, more satisfactory way to learn than to work a centerpiece like this. You're sure to want for your own this pattern that is so lovely to look at, yet easy to make. With No. 30 cotton, it's about 24 inches in diameter. You can vary this size by using heavier or finer cotton.

I detest a shiny nose!

That's why I use the face powder that clings for hours

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DUKE OF WINDSOR'S FIRST YEAR

At the Grand Hotel, Cap D'Antibes, last week H.R.H. the Duke and Her Grace the Duchess of Windsor celebrated a year's married life at a dinner party to a few intimate friends.

Hundreds of telegrams from the Duke's less intimate friends and staunch supporters in Britain wished them lasting happiness. From the Duke, the Duchess received three gardenias, her favourite flower, bound with gorgeous orchids.

Because their rented Chateau la Croe was not ready for occupation the Windsors last week basked on the Riviera Grand Hotel's private beach, golfed and supervised the moving of their effects from Chateau la Maye, Versailles.

While at Versailles the Duke was usually under the care of the golf professional at St. Cloud, but the Duchess rarely accompanied him. Each time she appeared the links became crowded with play ers.

Parisians still talk about the Duke's arrival at St. Cloud one day in the station brake, which almost caused him to be sent to the tradesman's entrance. "What else could I do?" Edward Windsor afterwards explained to friends. "Her Royal Highness was using the Buick and the small car being repaired."

Before leaving Chateau la Maye, the Duke sent the municipal authorities a cheque for several thousand francs for the poor of the town. So grateful was Senator Henri Haye, Mayor of Versailles, that he had the name of a street changed to "Rue Wind sor".

Recently Wallis Windsor—43 next month—confided to a friend "I have never known a year go so fast!" The year:

JUNE, 1937.

At the be-flowered Chateau de Cande, with 34 guests in attendance, Edward Windsor and Wallis Warfield (formerly Mrs. Simpson, formerly Mrs. Spencer) were married.

Sensing the future, the Duke hinted to newspapermen: "We now look forward to a happy and useful private life and to that measure of peace which we hope will be granted us."

JULY.

Garter King Sir Gerald Woods Wollaston commented in a lecture at the Lyceum Club that Ex-King Edward had unnecessarily hurried the funeral of the late George V so that some people had to work day and night to have the pagentry prepared in time

"What a rotten story!" exclaimed Edward Windsor in an interview with young Rondolph Churchill. Garter King Wollaston later expressed regrets, was granted six weeks leave of absence.

SEPTEMBER.

To the Duke's bitter disappointment the holidaying Kents, though within a few hours' of Wasserleonburg, did not take the opportunity to meet them.

In Canada, Bradford's Bishop Blunt admitted having precipitated the Abdication Crisis "because of the danger that silence was doing to the Crown and the Empire." In Paris, Leslie' Hore-Belisha was the first Cabinet Minister to meet Edward as Duke.

The "Wallis Warfield Shrine" was opened at Baltimore..

OCTOBER.

The Duke and Duchess went on their disastrous tour of Nazi Germany to study social conditions. They spent two hours with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, visited Potsdam, met Herman Goering and Frau Emmy, inspected a Nazi school, a Ruhr mine and a model factory, etc.

In the U.S. Labour organisations were already complaining about the Windsors' apparent attachment to the German system, and their friendship with U.S. Efficiency Expert Charles Bedaux.

In a forlorn attempt to allay suspicions the Duke announced at the Anglo-American Press Club in Paris: "Some of the recent mis-statement concerning the Duchess and miself have caused us consideratble concern and embarrassment and might well lead to dangerous consequences."

NOVEMBER.

The Duchess of Windsor's name was dropped from the U.S. Social Register.

Twelve hours before they were due to sail for New York in the German 'Bremen' the Windsors dramatically cancelled their visit to America. Leftist protests were said to be responsible.

For the first time Edward became a plaintiff when in the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand he successfully sued Hawthornden Prize Winner Geoffry Dennis for libels contained in 'Coronation Commentary'.

Lord Chief Justice Hewart described the defamation in the book as "Foul and cruel libels" and suggested that "a thoroughly efficient horse-whipping" would not have been out of place.

Dark-haired Cicely Wyeth of Ladbroke Square was appointed the Duke's secretary.

DECEMBER.

The Duke's solicitors, Allen and Overy, stated that after full consideration he had decided not to approve a biography of him by Compton Mackenzie or to give any information for it.

Equerry Dudley Forwood, denying rumours that the Duchess was expecting a baby, said "they were entirely without foundation."

Sending a doll to the Garw Lodge of the South Wales Miners' Federation, the Duchess asked that it be given to the child of an unemployed miner and added, "Will the little mother of this doll kindly name it Wallis?"

FEBRUARY.

Taking up residence at the Chateau la Maye, the Duchess was voted the World's Best Dressed Woman. The Duchess of Kent ran second.

MARCH.

Following the 'Anschluss' the Duke denied he had asked Adolf Hitler to exercise clemency with Baron Louis de Rothschild, brother of his host Baron Eugen, who had been gaoled.

APRIL.

A lease for two years at £3,300 a year of Sir Pomeroy Burton's Chateau la Croe at Antibes was signed. A denial—emanating for the first time from Windsor Castle—stated the Chateau contained no gold bath.

Rumours that the Duke was returning to England were officially described as untrue. He would not return unless there were a family bereavement or a European war.

MAY.

Sedgefield's Socialist MP, J. R. Leslie, was informed in the House by Colonel Colville that the Duke still holds the positions of Admiral of the Fleet. Field Marshal in the Army and Marshal of the Royal Air Force, but that for these who receives no pay.

Compton Mackenzie's long-awaited book, for which the "Sunday Pictorial" had paid £5,000 serial rights, was dubbed by that paper "not so much a defence of the Duke as a scabrous attack on the ancestors of our present King and Queen." Having quoted liberal extracts, the "Sunday Pictorial" refused to publish the book. Publishers Rich and Cowan will, however, issue it next month under the title "The Windsor Tapestry."—"News Review"

Owners Refuse To Implement Agreement

Trouble Brewing In Billimora Mills

The Secretary of the Mill Kamdar Union Billimora and member of the advisory board of the mill Kamgar Union have sent the following to the Director of Commerce, Industry and Labour, Baroda:—

In April 1938 there was a strike in the Gaekwar Mills, Billimora. As you know the strike was brought to an end after an agreement was reached as a result of the intervention and advice of the Government authorities.

The agreement was not fully carried out by the mill authorities. Repeatedly this was brought to the notice of the mill authorities

The mill authorities however, continued their breach of agreement and had not even the courtesy to send a reply to any of the numerous representations made to them by the Union. The workers had no alternative left but to go on strike. And so great was the discontent that they actually went on a strike on 20th and 21st of June. The Union however, advised them not to go on strike till all other remedies failed and persuaded them to resume work. Then the Union sent a final request to mill authorities

No reply was received from the mill authorities. On the 24th a meeting was held. In that meeting the workers declared their resolve to go on strike. Hence the Union after forming a strike committee, declared a strike on June 28 and the President of the Union was arrested. As the matters were worsening, on the advice of some well wishers a representative of the workers Mr. Joglekar interviewed Mr. Mehta, the mill-owner and there was a preliminary talk about compromise. The same day, however, five of the workers were arrested.

Next morning, i.e., on June 29, we received a letter from you informing us that you and the Suba Saheb were to come the next day to discuss the matter with us and that we should do everything in our power to prevent further complications. Repression of the workers was going on. On receiving your letter and taking into consideration the talks with the millowner on the previous day, we called off the strike. We brought this to the notice of the police Naib Suba immediately. Arrests, however, continued inspite of our conciliatory attitude, even after the strike was called off. We continued our efforts for peace inspite of these provocations and looked forward to your visit on the next day. To our great disappointment on 30th morning we received a letter from you that you were not coming. This has put us into an awkward position and has caused a great disappointment and a feeling of distrust and resentment among the workers.

We have to request you therefore, to move immediately into the matter and come personally to Billimora along with Suba Saheb to discuss with both parties the situation and do justice to the workers and see that the previous agreement be fully given effect to. We also request you to see that the cases against workers who have been arrested are withdrawn and stop further arrests. These workers, about ten, are in jail at present.

New recruits about 200 have been employed and equal number of old workers have not been reinstated. The Union has up to now been able to control the workers but if the efforts of the Union fail the situation may get out of hand and no responsibility for the same can be laid on the shoulders of the Union.

Producing Artificial Rain

New Machine Devised

A machine for producing 'artificial rain' has been devised to combat the drought danger in the Trans-Volga regions.

Water will be raised from the Volga by the powerful hydro-electric station now being built near Kuibyshev, and distributed by a machine consisting of a pump, pipes and what is called 'a long-range rain device.'

A tractor is used to propel the pump and to pull the machine from one place to another.

Designed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydro-technique and Reclamation, the machine can provide artificial rain throughout the summer for an area of some 225 acres.—

Garlic Odours Converted Into Sunshine

The Journal of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia has disclosed how lighting engineers discovered that an odour of garlic can be changed into a light closely resembling sunshine. Three researchers connected with the Westinghouse laboratories reported in the Journal the results of a year's experimentation with tellurium vapour as an artificial light source.

Tellurium is a semi-metallic substance which produces a "garlic breath" if inhaled. It also gives off a continuous spectrum like sunshine instead of the line spectrum ordinarily found in metallic vapour lamps.

Dr. J. W. Marden, of the laboratory staff, gave tellurium a demonstration workout in an inverted U-shaped bulb equipped with a reservoir containing neon gas which is used as a starter. The bulb is made of quartz because glass would not withstand the tremendous temperature developed in the liquid tellurium.

Velocity Of Artillery Shells Measured With Light Beams

An artillery shell crashing through invisible curtains of light is the newest means of determining the speed of projectiles developed by scientists at the National Research Laboratories of Canada in Ottawa. Particular merit of the system is its portability which enables it to be used in the field and bring added accuracy to computations of range in actual combat.

Light beams, mirrors, photo-electric cells and sensitive recording mechanism are the equipment which makes possible the new development of Dr. D. C. Rose, physicist in the division of physics and electrical engineering of the Canadian NRL.

In effect the artillery shell passes down a narrow tunnel and every 50 feet intersects a beam of light falling on a photocell. Momentarily the shell blocks off the light beam and this decrease in light intensity cuts down the electrical output of the cell. By an amplifying system this electrical change produces a permanent record on photographic film.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

VITAL QUESTIONS BEFORE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The first meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, since Dr. P. Subbaroyan, the Madras Minister, became its President, will be held at the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday next. Several important questions are on the agenda. It is, therefore, very gratifying to note that the President, despite his multitudinous duties will make it convenient to attend the meeting. Dr. Subbaroyan has been the guiding deity of the Madras Cricket Association for several years and as such, and also as a member of the Beaumont Committee is fully conversant with the affairs of cricket in India. Besides as a Congressman he brings into the Committee a wide outlook and a large breadth of vision which, I trust, will change the narrow atmosphere of the Board of Control.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The first important item on the agenda is the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st March 1938. I hope the Honorary Secretary will favour the Press with a copy of it so that they may express their considered views on the management. Wild allegations were made against the administration for quite a long time and the compulsory resignation of A. S. de Mello, its former Secretary, has increased the Club gossips ten-fold. The Board of Control is a public body and as such it should be kept above all suspicion and saved from adverse criticism as far as possible.

M. C. C. VISIT

The next question is the visit of the M. C. C. next year. It will be an official visit by England. Consequently it should receive our best attention. It is suggested that there should be fine Test matches instead of four, in the following order:—Bombay, Lahore, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The idea of staging two Test matches in Bombay is excellent. With its vast interest and unbounded enthusiasm for big cricket, I am sure they will be immensely popular and thoroughly successful in every way. In Australia they have two matches at Melbourne and London has them at the Lord's and the Oval. Need I say that they are extremely popular at these centres I hope they will agree to this proposal. By the way it will help the Cricket Club of India financially a good deal—a help it needs so badly.

ARRANGEMENT OF ITINERARY

In connection with the M. C. C. visit I would suggest a small Sub-Committee to draw up their itinerary. The previous programmes drawn up by de Mello were most unsatisfactory—in that the tourists had to travel long distances over and over again at considerable physical strain and inconvenience and the Board of Contral had to pay heavily for it. As an instance, Lord Tennyson's team, on their landing in Bombay, were sent to Baroda for a two-day match. They returned to Bombay and then went straight to Karachi by boat. From there they proceeded to Lahore and Peshawar and returned to this City via Ajmer, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar. Could it not have been arranged in a simplex and easier way? In a similar manner I can dissect the whole programme and show the thoughtlessness of its get-up. This must be avoided in the next year's programme.

RANJI TROPHY

Then comes the question of the Ranji Trophy. The suggestions made in this connection are worth the serious consideration of every well-wisher of this most important tournament in India. Therefore, I give them herein.

The visiting association should pay their own railway fares and may thus decide by what class they travel. No allowances to be paid to any player either by home association or the visiting association.

The boarding and lodging expenses of the visiting team, conveyance to and from the ground, and all other expenses in connection with staging of the match, such as enclosures, lunches, teas, drinks during hours of play, balls, etc., shall be the first charge on the gate receipts.

Any surplus left over after meeting the expenses indicated above shall be utilised for meeting the train fare of the visiting association.

If after paying all the expenses set out above in full, there is still left a further surplus, then two-thirds of it, to go to the home association and the remaining one-third to the visiting association, any loss to be borne entirely by the home association.

VENUE FOR FINALS

The matches in the preliminary rounds will be played between October 15 and February 15, the actually dates of play being settled mutually by the associations concerned.

The semi-finals to be arranged to suit the competing associations in consultation with the President.

The venue and dates for the final to be arranged as circumstances permit, and not to be definitely booked for one particular city before it is ascertained whether that province has any interest left in the competition or not.

LESSONS FROM FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY

This Inter-Provincial competition is recognised by all as the national tournament of India. But, unfortunately, it has proved a financial failure so far. The reason is not far to seek. Cricket does not command a large following in most parts of the country. And, therefore, cricket matches are poorly supported, in comparison with football and hockey. Bombay, the home of Indian Cricket, would look at nothing else but the Quadrangular—now the Pentangular—tournament. Then cricket has set up a high standard of expenses. While hockey and football players travel third and inter-class, cricketers must go by second and even first class! Besides the Board of Control has thoughtlessly increased the number of affiliated associations by leaps and bounds. The ultimate result of these has been that the Board of Control and its affiliated associations have suffered heavy financial losses. Some of the latter have been failed to pay their debts to the Board of Control.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION

It will be a calamity of the first magnitude as far as the Indian cricket world is concerned if the Ranji Trophy Tournament is abandoned. There is no other tournament in the country which gives greater scope to our players to reach the highest standard and such opportunities to meet at a common arena without any distinction of caste, creed or colour. Therefore it deserves to be supported and fostered at all costs. Last year I made certain proposals for the curtailment of the expenses of the competing teams and also for increasing the revenue. I am glad to find that they received some consideration at the hands of the powers-that-be.

EXCELLENT SOLUTION

I had suggested that the players and officials accompanying teams should be made to travel third or inter-class and to board and lodge together when out of their station. As far as possible they should be accommodated in a house either rent-free or rented and not in a hotel. I have seen some of the best football and hockey teams visiting our city doing this and I do not see any reason why our cricketers should not follow suit. The Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control has, in his proposals, left it to the discretion of the affiliated associations concerned to foot the bill as they like. The Associations staging the matches will not be responsible for their payment unless they have a surplus after meeting the other expenses of the matches. The Associations, which will undertake to stage the matches, will run a certain amount of risk, in that they will have to shoulder the losses, if any, in this behalf. But then they will be saved the expenses of the journey to and fro, besides having the advantage of playing on their own ground. I do hope that the affiliated associations will be prepared to take one or the other risk involved in this affairs. Those who are unable to do so, do not deserve a separate existence. They would do well to combine with their nearest neighbour and make their own position safe.

BOMBAY'S LACK OF INTEREST

As regards the arrangement of fixtures, it has been left to the associations concerned, with the exception of the semi-finals and the final which are to be arranged in consultation with the President. It is understood that the dates once fixed will not be altered under any circumstances. This is absolutely necessary owing to the frequent changes made in the past which were more or less responsible for the failure of the tournament. The venue of the final matches have been rightly left over for later arrangement. It has been proved without a shadow of doubt that Bombay has no stomach for this tournament after its great communal carnival is over. Therefore, these matches cannot be staged here with any prospect of a decent gate. Calcutta, Madras or Lahore may offer a better field. But a good deal will depend upon these associations staying to the last in the Tournament. In any case, one or the other will prove an excellent field for it, having regard to the fact that they have not such a great festival as the Quadrangular in their domain.

WHAT ABOUT UMPIRES?

Lastly, I wish to refer to the Umpires Committee which the Board of Control had appointed last year. Nobody knows what this Committee has done so far. But one thing we do know is that umpiring in this country is still in a disorganised state and urgently needs to be placed on a sound footing. I do not find this item on the agenda of the Board of Control. I do hope this will not escape their notice I am, however, glad to notice that the Bombay Cricket Association has realised the importance of this question at last and has appointed Sub-Committee to form an Umpires Association under its auspices. I understand that the association is now under formation with such well-known cricketers and umpires as M. D. Pai. V. S. Dongre, A. A. A. Fyzee, D. K. Naik and J. Birt Wistle as its moving spirits.

HOW TO GET RID OF SPRING FEVER

At the meeting last month, of the Society of Thermogenic Therapy, held in Chicago, an interesting demonstration was made of an artificial fever machine in an effort to ascertain whether the machine could cure a case of Spring fever. The machine has been used with a certain degree of success to combat various maladies and fevers by setting up one fever to drive out another.

Miss Lea Chamberlain, who was declared to be the victim of a very pronounced case of Spring fever, submitted to the test, surrounded by members of the Thermogenic Society. A counteracting fever was induced through the application of galvanic pads connected with the fever machine.

After the treatment, which continued for over an hour, Miss Chamberlin was pronounced cured.

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Inquiry Into Mysore Firing

People's Counsel's Complaint Against Judge

Tells Him "You Are In My Way Of Proceeding With Cross-Examination"

BANGALORE, July 7.

At the Vidhuraswatham firing inquiry before the Ramesam Committee to-day, the investigating officer, Mr. T. Chendrasekariah, said that there was no Conference of police officers of Mysore State and British India to concert measures to prevent Congressmen coming from across the border into Mysore State, wires the "Times of India" Correspondent. He examined the amildar, Mr. Rajasekhara Voderu, and the police inspector, Mr. Basappa, regarding the incidents on April 25. They corroborated one another with regard to the facts contained in the special diary of the police inspector, but witness did not reduce to writing what they stated. He did not examine Messrs. Isthuri Sampangiramiah, Chengalroya Reddy, Venkatasami-Gowda or any other Congressmen. The Inspector General of Police did not visit Vidhuraswatham. He did not examine anyone who lived in the Vidhuraswatham "choultry".

Sir Vepa Ramesam: What prevented you from going from room to room and inquiring?

Witness: I learned that the people had bolted the doors and would not make any statements.

Answering a question put by Mr. L. S. Raju, people's counsel, witness said that the Circle Inspector of Hindupur told him that no woman named Gowramma, of Choulur was shot dead.

Sir Vepa Ramesam: That Gowramma, of Choulur, was shot dead is not true. Let another Gowramma come from Choulur and prove that the statement is true.

Mr. Raju: Or let the dead Gowramma or her ghost come out of her grave and prove the statement to be true.

Sir Vepa Ramesam: In the present case at least one man reported dead has come to life.

Mr. Raju (to witness): If a woman comes in the way of a bullet is it impossible for her to die?

Witness: I need not answer that question.

Sir Vepa Ramesam: I think so too; you need not answer so obvious a thing.

COUNSEL'S PROTEST

Mr. Raju: It is impossible for me to proceed at this rate. Why should not the witness answer that question? You are certainly in my way of proceeding with the cross-examination in my own way.

Sir Vepa Ramesam: I protest against this statement. I am not in your way of proving anything.

Mr. Raju: You are certainly in my way. On certain matters you have already arrived at definite conclusions.

Sir Vepa Ramesam: Not at all.

Mr. Raju: Your honour, none would be happier than myself if Gowramma's death was disproved. I have often with folded arms requested you to let me help Your Honours in my own way to arrive at the truth. But you do not allow me to do so. I cannot go on to-day; I shall resume the cross-examnation some other time.

At this stage Dr. D'Souza, a colleague of Sir Vepa Ramesam, intervened and requested Mr. Raju to proceed with the cross-examination of the witness.

Answering Mr. Raju, witness said that he was unable to say whether any devotees occupied the Vidhuraswatham "choultry" on April 25. There might have been 20 or 25 women, but he did not ascertain their names. If he had inquired, it would have helped his investigation.

HALF-BLIND POLICEMEN.

Mr. Fredrick William Penn, an Inspector of the provincial reserve police, stated that he saw four bodies. A good shot could fire up to a range of 200 yards but reserve policemen could only shoot up to a range of 75 yards.

Dr. D'Souza: Why so?

Witness: They are half-blind.

Dr. D'Souza: The crowd, numbering 8,000, and obviously in a defiant attitude, was standing within two or three yards threatening a police force only ten strong. If the police fired 93 rounds what do you expect the result to be?

Witness: If all 93 were good shots I expect 93 men to die.

Dr. D'Souza: Would it surprise you if you were told that only ten died?

Witness: In one sense I would be surprised at the small casualty considering that a crowd of 8,000 was fired at. I would not be surprised if I took into account the fact that the firing squad was moving as it fired and so most of the shots might have gone into the air.

INQUIRY INTO TRAVANCORE BANK

Reserve Bank To Do Job At Own Cost

MADRAS, July 9.

The Reserve Bank of India have undertaken the investigation of the affairs of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank at their own cost.

They have deputed one of their officers, Mr. K. A. Sivasankaran, who is also a retired official of the Imperial Bank. Mr. Sivasankaran has already commenced investigation this morning with the assistance and co-operation of the provisional liquidators and the management of the bank.—A.P..

The Cochin State is experiencing heavy rainfall for the last few days. The Shipping operations have been rendered rather difficult owing to the roughness of the sea. But traffic from Trichur to Ernakulam has been completely stopped as the Chalakudi Road is under water.

NEW DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL BANK

Mr. Noor Mohomed Chinoy has been appointed a director of the Central Bank of India in place of Mr. Hoosenbhai Laljee who has resigned.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

The Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union, writes:—

The general meeting of the above union will be held on Sunday, July 24. The place and time will be announced at a later date. The membership forms should be handed over to the Secretary at "Verma House", 14th Road, Khar, on or before July 17. Members who do not enrol themselves before July 17, 1938, will not be entitled to take part in the election.

India To England In 7 Days

MAJORITY FOR SEPARATE ANDHRA

"Join And March Ahead": "C. R.'s" Exhortation To Ceded Districtwallas

CUDDAPAH, July 9.

"In my opinion the majority are for a separate Province. I cannot be made the focus of differences. I am a man of peace. You should join and march ahead. I beg of you, Ceded Districts gentlemen—the burden of proof is upon you—, to prove that the majority hold the contrary views."

So says Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, Madras, replying to the memorandum presented by the Cuddapah District Board on the question of separate Andhra Province.—A. P.

CENTRAL EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON

Business To Be Taken Over By One Of "Big Five" Banks Of England?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 9.

The "Financial Times" and the "News Chronicle" announce that negotiations are in progress for the transfer of business of the Central Exchange Bank of India, which was owned by the Central Bank of India, to one of the "Big Five" Banks of England.

No Play In Test Again

Umpires' Decision

LONDON: July 9.

THERE WAS NO PLAY TO-DAY IN THE THIRD TEST MATCH BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND AT MANCHESTER.—

After a shower, the captains inspected the ground at 4 p.m., but they disagreed, whereupon the umpires were called in who decided to have no play, to-day. —Reuter.

TWO-DAY MATCH RULES

It appears Hammond was willing to wait a little longer, but Bradman thought cricket was impossible. The umpires supported Bradman.

The match will now be played under the rule governing a two-day match.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

It was raining at Manchester at 9-30. Prospects are practically hopeless, though there is a small queue at the gates.

LATER:—At Manchester rain ceased at 10-45. The ground is waterlogged. There was no play before lunch.—Reuter.

UMPIRES' DECISION

(Earlier).—At Manchester the ground was under inspection at 16|00.

Marriage Allowance To Rural Population

BERLIN, July 9.

In the interests of Germany's Food Supply, Gen. Goering as Commissioner of the Four-Year Plan, has issued a decree to combat the drift of the rural population to big cities.

A marriage allowance is one of a number of new facilities to be accorded to the rural population. —Reuter.

Rail-Cum-Sea Service

Iraqi Govt. To Launch On £3,500,000 Scheme

ROUTE LIES VIA TURKEY: CONNECTION WITH ANATOLIAN RAILWAY

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 11.

It is reported the Iraqi State Government Railways are devising a scheme whereby Passengers from India will reach England in seven days, via Iraq. The journey will follow the direct sea and rail course, instead of the circuitous sea-route, via Suez Canal, Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

KARACHI-FAO STEAMSHIP SERVICE

A fast steamship service will ply between Karachi and Fao, on the Persian Gulf. Passengers thence will travel from Iraq to Europe by train, via Turkey, connecting with the Anatolian Railway, at Tel-Kutchuk.

A railway extension linking Baiji in Iraq with Tel-Kutchuk is actually under construction.

Passing through Baghdad a track from Baiji towards Basra already exists.

£3,500,000 SCHEME

The complete scheme will cost Iraq £3,500,000, and will include another railway extension from Basra to Fao the construction of an up-to-date Port at Fao and the purchase of a fleet of three fast boats for the Fao-Karachi service.

"Surprising And Painful"

"President's Threat Unworthy Of Head Of Congress"

BOMBAY: July 9.

The recent statement of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, on Federation, in which he declared that he would resign to fight against Federation, if necessary, is criticised by Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, in the course of a statement issued tonight.

"I am surprised and pained," Mr. Satyamurti says, "at the statement of the Congress President. I particularly resent the following sentences in his statement, if he is correctly reported.

"If, however, the Federal Scheme is adopted by a Majority in the Congress, by some chance, there will be nothing less than a Civil War in that body. The anti-Federationists will certainly not take the defeat lying down, as the anti-Ministerialists did in the case of the Provinces. Speaking for myself, if such a contingency arises, it will probably be my duty to lay down the burden of office, to be free to carry on a raging and tearing campaign against the Federal Scheme."

NO PROVOCATION

"As far as I can judge, there is no provocation whatever for this statement Sir Frederick Whyte's statement is not before us yet in its full text. Even assuming that he has said what he is reported to have said, "it is only his impression of the views of a prominent and influential member of the Congress Working Committee He was, of course, referring to Mr Bhulabhai J. Desai. The Working Committee is meeting very soon at Wardha. Nothing would have been easier than for Mr Desai and Mr. Bose to meet there and discuss the matter and then issue a statement if necessary

NEHRU'S EXAMPLE

"It is unworthy of the President of the Congress", he continues, "to threaten the Congress, in the manner in which he has chosen to do. Even Mahatma Gandhi has never done this. He has never said that, if the Congress did not accept his views, he would go out of the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the distinguished predecessor of Mr. Bose, was against office acceptance, but, when the Congress decided to accept office, he did not leave off the Congress. On the other hand, he continued to be President, and paid public testimony to the fact that acceptance of office had strengthened the Congress.

"UNWORTHY"

"I think it is right for Mr. Bose to realise that the Congress is greater as an Institution than any member thereof, even including the President himself. The strength of the Congress depends upon discipline and upon acceptance by all members of every decision of the Congress. Of course, it is open to any minority within the Congress, as in any democratic body, to convert itself into a majority by arguments and persuasion. To speak of Civil War and not taking the defeat lying down may savour of martial phraseology but it is unworthy of the President of an organisation which depends for its strength on Truth, Non-Violence and Discipline.

IF HOWEVER?

What may happen in future, nobody can presage. The view of the Congress is well known, viz. that it will not accept federation. If, however, owing to pressure of public opinion, the British Government and Parliament amend the Government of India Act, by substituting direct for indirect election to the Federal Lower House, by removing the power of the purse now rested in the Upper House, by radically amending the Second Schedule of the act, so as to secure representation of States by election and by effecting other improvements, I do not see any reason why we should not have Federation—A. P.

END OF DISPUTE ABOUT GRAN CHACO?

Agreement Between Bolani And Paraguay

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.

An agreement between Bolivia and Paraguay, ending the long dispute regarding Gran Chaco, has been initialled.—Reuter

Working Committee Meets On July 23

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

THE A.I.C.C. OFFICE ANNOUNCES THAT THE MEETING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS WILL BE HELD ON 23RD JULY.—A. P.

Congress Cabinet Meeting On 23rd

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose the Congress President, has finally fixed the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee for the July 23 at Wardha.

Mr. Bose will leave for Wardha on the 21st evening.—A. P.

Rebels On Way To Valencia

Nules Claimed To Have Been Captured: Advance On Teruel-Sagunto Road Continues

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, July 8.

THE REBELS CLAIM THE CAPTURE OF THE COASTAL TOWN OF NULES AND TO HAVE PENETRATED FIVE MILES FURTHER SOUTH, BRINGING THEIR ADVANCE FORCES TO WITHIN TEN MILES OF SAGUNTO, THE LAST MAIN OBJECTIVE BEFORE VALENCIA.

It is estimated that at least 2,000 Republican militia are isolated in Nules by the Rebels' encircling tactics which consist of attacking those sections of the Republican lines which the reconnoitring planes report as being weakly held, where they break through isolating the enemy strongholds.

Meanwhile the rebels advancing along the Teruel-Sagunto Road on the right wing of the twenty-mile wide front have reached a point six miles from the town of Segorbe thus indicating general assimilation of the strongly fortified Sierradeespadan.—Reuter.

NON-INTERVENTION IN SPAIN

Anthony Eden Speaks Out At Stratford

LONDON, July 8.

Referring to the Spanish situation in a speech at Stratford last night, Mr. Anthony Eden said that he had always felt that any real understanding with other Powers in respect of the Spanish problem must be based upon the certainty that the interpretation of non-intervention by all concerned was the same. If non-intervention were to mean, in the judgment of one Power, keeping the ring so that the Spaniards could settle their own destinies and were to mean in the judgment of another Power of intervening to whatever extent might be necessary to ensure the victory of one side, then in such conditions it must be very difficult to see how there could be a basis of real understanding unless we on our part were willing to abandon what we had hitherto regarded as the essential British interest—maintenance of the independence and the territorial integrity of Spain. It would hardly be possible for any true friendship to be established on a basis that, though we ourselves did not intervene, others continued to seek to determine by intervention the outcome of the war in Spain, which we and they were pledged to ensure should be an affair of the Spaniards alone.—B.O.W.

NATIONALISTS NEARING SAGUNTO

BURGOS, July 9.

The Nationalists are advancing southwards along the east coast and are now within sight of Sagunto. Fierce fighting is in progress in the Pineclad Sierra Espadan.—Reuter.

Republicans' Claim To Hold Position

VALENCIA, July 9.

It is reported that the Nationalists are using an impressive number of tanks and bombers and blasting the front south-west of Sueras, and are west of Onda, the rocky district guarding the approaches to Valencia. The Republicans claim to be holding the positions.—Reuter.

Haifa Quiet, But Tense

Foreign Secretary On Palestine Situation

LONDON, July 8.

The renewal of acts of terrorism in Palestine is causing the Government deep concern and prompt measures taken to deal with the situation were revealed in an answer to a parliamentary question in the House of Commons this morning by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

He said: "The House is aware that there has been an especially serious outbreak of violence in Haifa during the last three days and a number of incidents in other centres in Palestine. In order to assist the authorities in dealing with the situation M. H. S. "Emerald" has been diverted from her homeward course and sent to Haifa where she arrived yesterday evening. She will be relieved to-day by H. M. S. "The Repulse".

Orders have been given for the despatch of two rifle battalions from Egypt to Palestine at the earliest possible date and it is anticipated that these will remain there until the arrival of the brigade which is to be stationed in Palestine later in the year. In a telegram I have received from the High Commissioner, he reports that the situation in Haifa last night was quiet but tense".—B. O W.

JEWS STABBED AND INJURED

Arrests Of Hotheads Gives Temporary Relief

JERUSALEM, July 9.

Two 17-year old Jews were stabbed and seriously injured, in an Arab village, near Tel Aviv and left naked by the roadside.

Numerous arrests of hotheads of both races resulted in a temporary relief, though further trouble is feared since the week's deaths have not yet been completely avenged in accordance with the Arab blood-feud custom.—Reuter.

AMBUSHED OFFICERS KILLS ONE ATTACKER

JERUSALEM, July 9.

Two British Police Officers who were ambushed when motoring between Nablus and Jerusalem in the afternoon killed one of the attackers and chased four others into the hills.

The Arab brigands were armed with rifles while the police had only revolvers. The police were unhurt.—Reuter.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR PALESTINE

LONDON, July 9.

The Colonial Office announce that the Government have authorised the despatch of the 11th Hussars as soon as can be arranged from Egypt to Palestine, in addition to the two infantry battalions already ordered to move which are the First Essex, and the First Irish Guards. The 11th, Hussars are an armoured car regiment. In order to bring the strength to three brigades, the following units will embark to Palestine after 1st September; The Second Battalion, King's Own Royals, the Second Leicestershires, and the First Worcestershires.—Reuter.

ATTACKED COMMISSIONER RETURNS FIRE

Goods-train Derailed Due To Sabotage

HAIFA, July 9.

Brigands opened heavy fire on the Assistant District Commissioner of Galilee, yesterday afternoon, while he was investigating an attack on a motor-bus. The Commissioner and his escort occupied defensive positions, and returned the fire. Upon the arrival of reinforcements the attackers fled. There were no casualties.

Sabotage of the Palestine-Egypt Railway near Tulkaram resulted in the derailment of a goods-train and traffic was suspended.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER JEW STABBED

Haifa.—Another Jew was stabbed seriously in the afternoon in the central quarter of the city. A party of Jews walking along the shores on the Sea of Galilee near Tibereas were shot at. One was seriously and two were slightly wounded.—Reuter.

James Mills For Palestine

Mr. James A. Mills, the noted correspondent of the "Associated Press" of America, sailed to-day for Palestine on receipt of urgent instructions from New York.

Mr. Mills recently arrived in India from China, where he reported the various developments in of the Sino-Japanese war.—A. P.

Help Ambulance Fund Liberally

China Would Never Be Conquered

Once again, the Citizens of Bombay expressed their sympathies with the suffering millions in China, and their determination to render all possible help in their (Chinese) heroic fight against Japanese oppression, at a meeting held on Saturday night, at the Bullion Exchange Hall, under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District "C" Ward Congress Committee.

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, who presided, was of the opinion that China would never be conquered by any nation, as it had not been conquered by any one, so far. He condemned, in strong terms, the atrocities committed by the Japanese, on the civil population in China, and remarked that they had violated the International Laws of War. Indians, he said, could not help sympathising with the Chinese, because China was the victim of Imperialism. Further, there was cultural affinity between India and China.

Concluding he made an earnest appeal to those present to contribute their mite to the China Fund.

AN APPEAL

Manibhai Sheth explained to the audience, the significance of the meeting, and the appeal made by the Congress President for an Ambulance Unit, to be sent to China. Indians, he observed, could appreciate the difficulties and hardships of the Chinese more than any other nation, as India was a dependent country. He felt sure that everybody would contribute to the Chinese Fund.

Pandit Rajaram also spoke.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT INQUIRY

LONDON, July 8.

Further evidence was given in private to-day before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the position of the members of Parliament in relation to the Official Secrets Act.—B.O.W.

New Marriage Law For Austria

Hitler Signs Code

BERLIN, July 9.

Herr Hitler has signed a new code of marriage laws for Austria and the rest of the Reich to come into effect from August 1. Under the code only civil marriages are legal.

Herr Guertner, Minister for Justice, explaining the laws to the press said that the keynote was "marriage is not a private contract but an affair interesting the whole nation."

He added that an objectionable marriage must be annulled by the Public Prosecutor.

Divorce grounds include adultery, refusal to have children, desertion, insanity, incurable disease and sterility.

The preamble states that the Code has been drawn up in answer to the widely expressed wish of the German people for readjustment of the marriage laws also due to the necessity for an immediate alteration in the intolerable conditions which have existed in this sphere of Austria.—Reuter.

BAN ON AUSTRIAN PRIESTS

A further Berlin message says, Austrian priests are no longer permitted to register marriages. They may only perform religious ceremonies for couples who are already married by a registrar. A breach of the regulation is punishable with a maximum of five years in prison, or a fine of 10,000 marks.

Foreigners marrying in Germany are obliged to prove that their marriage does not contravene any existing law in their own country.—Reuter.

FURTHER REGULATIONS AGAINST JEWS

BERLIN, July 9.

The new regulations issued today, forbid the Jews to engage in real estate brokerage, detective agencies, as financial advisers or matrimonial agencies except those exclusively run on behalf of the Jews or Tourist Guides. Infringement of these regulations is punishable with imprisonment.—Reuter.

SUGAR COUNCIL ADJOURNED

Members To Refer To Their Governments

LONDON, July 9.

The International Sugar Council has issued the following communique:

"The Council was able to make substantial progress and adjourned till the 13th, in order to allow the delegates to refer to their Governments for further instructions".

The announcement came too late to affect the London Terminal Sugar Market which closed at noon, while the New York Sugar Markets were closed on Saturday. —Reuter.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES TO POOR WORKERS

LONDON, July 8.

Lord Templemore, speaking on behalf of the Government in the House of Lords last night, declined to support the motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the porposals that have been made for the national policy of family allowances to ease the position of workers with low wages and many children. The Government, he said, fully recognised that the problem represented by the decline of the population was serious, but did not think that public opinion on the subject had yet reached a stage at which it would be useful to set up a Committee of Inquiry. The motion was withdrawn.—B. O. W.

BELGRADE, (By Mail).

Thirty eight German military aeroplanes which were on an official visit here for the city's Air Week, returned to Germany loaded with over 200 roast pigs on ice and several packets of butter.

The German pilots were surprised and delighted to find that the sale of meat and butter was not rationed in Yugoslavia.

OBITUARY

LONDON, July 9.

The death has occurred of Claude Joseph Goldsmid Montefiore.—Reuter.

(Mr. Montefiore was born in London in 1858, and was educated privately. He assumed the additional surname of Goldsmid by letters-patent. He has got many works to his credit on Hebrews and Judaism, such as "Truth in Religion," "Elements of Liberal Judaism," etc. He delivered the Hibbert Lectures of 1892).

Mr. M. A. Mogne, M.A. (Allah.), M.Sc. (Zool.), M.Sc. (Bot.) (Bom.), F.R.Z.S., Professor of Zoology, College of Science, Nagpur who has been awarded the degree of Ph.D. by the University of London for his thesis on Embryology.

Sir Mahmood Yakub was entertained at a tea-party by the Moolaji Saheb at Malabar Hill on Friday evening. The guest of honour is seen on the left of the heir-apparent of Moolaji Saheb (centre).

Trade Negotiations Loom Large

Viceroy Anxious To Placate Indian Opinion?

Will Avoid Clash In View Of Impending Inauguration Of Federation

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON: July 9.

The arrival of Lord Linlithgow was awaited with considerable interest not only by his personal friends and relatives, but also by representatives of the Board of Trade, Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, Mr. Pillai and representatives of Lancashire interests.

Though Lord Linlithgow is on holiday, his first task will be to acquaint himself with the trend of Indo-British Trade discussions.

I am told, the view prevalent here is that, since the Central Legislature in India is bound to repudiate anything that Sir M. Zafrullah does here, it is best for the Government of India to come to some arrangement with Lancashire over the head of the Indian Legislature, thereby, at least satisfying one of the two parties.

VICEROY'S ANXIETY.

There is a suggestion, however, that Sir M. Zafrullah is too conscious of the attitude adopted by Lord Linlithgow personally. It is said the Viceroy is very anxious to see that Indian opinion is satisfied at least to some extent, and nothing should be done here which would be in the nature of his overriding the vote of the Central Legislature, later on. He desires to avoid any clash with Indian opinion on the trade question, since such a clash might ultimately add to the enormous difficulties which he will be facing in the matter of inaugurating the Federal structure.

Since Mr. Pillai, who is playing a great part behind the scene in the present negotiations, is anxious to leave London for India by 26th inst. owing to some domestic reasons, it is expected Sir M. Zafrullah will end the present negotiations, next week after consultation with Lord Linlithgow.

SOUNDING CONGRESS OPINION

Meanwhile, it is suggested that since there is a feeling that some steps should be taken informally to sound Congress opinion in the matter, the private lunch which Sir Feroze Khan Noon is giving at his residence in Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's honour next week, should be utilised for such purpose. It is significant that one of the guests to meet Pt. Nehru at the lunch will be Sir M. Zafrullah. Of course Pt. Nehru has accepted the invitation on the distinct understanding that the lunch is a purely private, personal and non-political affair.

VICEROY REACHES LONDON

Premier's Message Of Welcome

LONDON: July 9.

Lord Linlithgow arrived at the Victoria Station this afternoon, and was welcomed by Lord Zetland, Lord Halifax, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, Nawabzada Md. Azim Khan of Toru and other notable persons.

He was handed a special message of welcome from the Premier. He was given an ovation by a great crowd as he drove off. Others present, as the Viceroy arrived, travelling in a special coach, attached to the P. & O. Express, were Lord Herbert, Lord Crawford and Lord Hood and Ladies Halifax, Mar and Kellie and Derbyshire, Sir Findlater Stewart, Sir Thomas Stewart, Sir Ivo Vesey, Sir Louis Kershaw, Sir Thomas Holland, Sir A. W. Street and Sir David Meek.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

PREMIER & GILDER BACK TO POONA.

POONA: July 9.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier and the Hon. Dr. Gilder, Minister for Health, arrived in Poona to-day from Pandharpur. —A. P.

BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING

LONDON, July 3.

In the Commons' debate on merchant shipping this afternoon it was pointed out that the British mercantile marine, considered from the defence aspect, is not unsatisfactory, but there is need rather for more tonnage. The total British tonnage is now about the same as in 1914.

"In 1913 we had 20,524,000 tons. To-day we have 20,719,000 tons. Account should be taken of the greatly improved loading and unloading facilities at ports and a greater carrying capacity of ships as compared with 1914. All ships built under the "scrap and build scheme" were compelled to provide the best accommodation and since then the Board have issued fresh instructions about the building of new ships.

In these new ships there must be proper sleeping accommodation. The mess rooms must be adequate and must have proper food lockers. There must be baths and showers with hot and cold water and places for drying clothes. These conditions challenge those of any country of the world and are probably the best in the world".

Replying to the debate the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Oliver Stanley, said:—

"I have taken the opportunity of getting the latest information with regard to the standard laid down by those countries to which reference has been made, and I find that our standard is equal to theirs, and in many cases it is superior. I deny as emphatically as I can, that the new standard, which was laid down as a result of co-operation between all sections of the shipping industry, is inferior to that laid down by any other nation in the world. As a result of the recommendations made in the last twelve months, a large number of very substantial improvements have already been made in a number of ships and that to a large extent through the willing co-operation of the shipowners. I have a long list of ships up to 9,000 tons, which the owners are reconstructing to give conditions almost as good as those laid down in the instructions for new ships. I would emphasize that we have done in these two years probably more to improve these conditions than has been done in a generation, that an attempt to improve the old existing ships is being pressed and that it is already meeting with a large measure of success."—B O W.

SJT. GOVIND DHARMAJI WARTAK, CONGRESS M.L.A., WHO WAS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE THANA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 8.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.

POONA, July 9.

Agra	97	81	—	2.4	—2.7
Amraoti	88	74	0.3	12.3	+3.4
Akola	87	14	1.1	18.7	+11.3
Ahmedabad	93	76	0.2	8.0	+0.8
Ajmer	94	77	T	4.4	+0.2
Ahmednagar	83	71	—	15.8	+10.1
Ambala	96	81	—	4.0	—2.2
Allahabad	96	81	—	9.4	+1.1
Benares	95	81	—	12.5	+4.2
Bareilly	—	—	—	—	—
BOMBAY	82	75	1.5	36.6	+10.1
Bangalore	81	67	0.1	3.3	—0.9
Bhopal	88	76	—	15.7	—
Baroda	91	79	T	8.5	—
Belgaum	77	68	0.5	10.1	—2.0
Bahawalpur	108	85	—	—	—1.1
Bijapur	86	72	—	7.2	+3.3
Bellary	87	73	T	1.3	—1.0
Bhavnagar	92	79	—	6.2	+0.1
Chittagong	85	76	0.4	29.3	+2.0
Calcutta	88	81	T	9.5	—6.1
Cuttack	87	76	0.1	13.4	+0.2
Cawnpore	94	80	0.3	11.8	+6.4
Calicut	79	73	0.5	62.8	+19.2
Colombo	84	74	—	5.0	—4.2
Cheerapunji	69	65	3.3	175.3	+50.2
Cocanada	87	77	—	7.5	+0.8
Cochin	83	73	0.4	40.6	+4.3
Dehra Dun	89	75	—	17.1	+2.1
Delhi	97	81	0.1	2.0	—3.5
Dehra I. Khan	100	85	—	1.4	+0.2
Darjeeling	67	60	0.5	41.4	+5.9
Desa	97	76	0.4	3.4	—1.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Sandeman	99	73	—	0.9	—0.3
Gorakhpur	85	80	T	11.6	+0.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	—	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	101	84	—	1.5	+0.6
Indore	89	73	0.5	18.2	+9.7
Jhansi	93	80	—	10.0	+2.0
Jubbulpore	88	77	0.7	13.0	+0.9
Jacobabad	107	88	—	—	—0.4
Jaipur	101	79	—	4.5	—0.1
Karwar	81	73	1.9	52.2	+2.4
Karachi	90	83	—	0.1	—1.1
Kodaikanal	64	54	0.5	3.7	—1.5
Khandwa	90	75	0.1	17.5	+9.8
Lucknow	92	79	—	15.3	+7.8
Ludhiana	102	84	—	2.1	—3.0
Lahore	104	87	—	5.3	+2.1
Lyallpur	109	88	—	4.5	+2.5
Multan	105	87	—	1.2	—
Mysore	82	68	—	1.8	—1.8
Madras	95	80	—	2.4	—0.6
Maymyo	75	66	0.1	7.3	—3.1
Marmagoa	81	74	2.9	36.4	—
Malegaon	87	74	2.2	8.9	+3.3
Mussoorie	70	60	T	21.6	+11.6
Mahableshwar	66	63	2.7	100.3	+29.1
Murree	77	63	-	15.1	+8.3
Mount Abu	83	68	1.1	10.2	—0.5
Masulipatam	89	83	—	8.5	+2.3
Mandalay	80	78	0.3	5.5	—1.6
Mangalore	77	73	2.8	79.4	+29.8
Meerut	—	—	—	3.2	—2.6
Mercara	67	63	1.5	61.9	+23.9
Nagpur	83	76	0.6	17.7	+5.1
Ootacamund	61	53	—	5.1	—3.2
Patna	93	82	—	16.7	+5.1
Peshawar	95	77	—	1.0	+0.4
Poona	79	71	0.1	7.1	+0.6
Pachmarhi	79	70	2.1	27.0	+11.6
Port Blair	84	79	0.1	32.5	+8.7
Quetta	90	56	—	—	—
Ranchi	85	74	0.5	8.1	—6.0
Rawalpindi	99	80	—	13.9	+10.0
Rangoon	83	74	0.7	19.8	—3.9
Ratnagiri	80	76	1.1	66.0	+26.4
Rajkot	94	77	0.1	7.9	+1.0
Sialkot	103	79	—	6.9	+2.4
Srinagar	78	61	T	3.0	+1.1
Sholapur	85	73	—	15.1	+9.1
Shillong	75	66	—	20.3	—0.3
Simla	75	61	—	9.2	—3.3
Surat	84	77	1.4	16.1	+3.2
Salem	94	75	0.1	2.1	—1.5
Trichinopoly	97	80	—	1.5	—0.4
Trivandrum	83	75	T	16.1	—0.2
Vizagapatam	84	77	0.1	10.1	+4.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cent.

Wonderful Discovery

Estd. 1885. Regd. 1693.

DR. B. GHOSE'S "SPECIFIC" Hydrocele, Hernia, Tumour, Varicocele, Elephantiasis, Impotency. Guaranteed cure. Testimonials numerous.

1 lb. Rs. 32, 1|2 lb. Rs. 18,
1|4 lb. Rs. 9, 1|8 lb. Rs. 6.

B. GHOSE & CO., Chemists,
15, Brindaban Bose Lane, Calcutta.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As the number of motor cars is increasing in the city, accidents also are piling up In the space of a few hours, two persons met with fatal accidents in the city. Last Night Lingana Narsu, a Hindu boy was going along Lower Parel Road when he was knocked down by a B E S and T Co.'s bus No. 1559. He died subsequently.

This morning Sunderabai, a Hindu woman was knocked down by a motor car near J.J. Hospital. She was removed to the J.J. Hospital where she died soon after admission.

Disappointment in love is alleged to have led a cotton broker to take opium with a view to committing suicide.

In asking for the remand into custody of Panachand Gordhandas, the Esplanade Police stated in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, that this morning they received information from the G. T. Hospital that the accused had been brought to hospital by his brother and that he was suffering from opium poisoning.

Subsequently the accused is said to have made a statement to the police to the effect that he had taken opium to end his life as he had been disappointed in love.

He was remanded into custody till July 20.

Russian Jew On Qualifications For Practising In Germany

Further cross-examination of Max Tabaschnik was continued to-day in the case in which Dr. Alois L. Schweitzer, a dentist practising in Wodehouse Road, is charged with falsely representing himself as a qualified dentist and causing the death of Miss Beryl Bush by a rash and negligent act, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga wanted to put further questions to the witness, with a view to bringing out the extent of his capacity to read X-ray slides.

The Magistrate refused to allow the question as the witness was not there in the capacity of an expert and it was not necessary to go into such details.

Referring to a list of qualified dentists in Germany in which the witness had said that his name had been included, he said that the list was a State list and could not be had in India.

Not German Subject

Witness was in Germany for 27 years from 1907 to 1934, but he was not a German subject. He was a Russian Jew, and was practising as a dentist since 1916. He was interned twice and to avoid a third internment he escaped from Germany.

Counsel:—"Are you a political opponent of the accused?"

Witness said that he was not opposed to the accused but the accused had told him such a bundle of lies that he had had nothing to do with accused for the last 18 months. He was not on speaking terms with the accused.

He believed in the policy of 'live and let live'.

He was introduced to Mr. Bush about November or December last year. Subsequently Mr. Bush came to the flat of the witness.

After the recess Mr. Kanuga submitted that a note may be made to the effect that the witness was not there as an expert in dental operations.

This was agreed to by the Court.

There were arguments regarding the admissibility of a letter by the German Consul and an almanac. The letter purported to authenticate a certificate given to the witness by the German sick fund. Mr. Kanuga pointed out that any such authentication could be admitted only if it was issued by the British Consul in Germany. The letter was not admitted.

Relevency of Almanac

During the course of the re-examination the police prosecutor read extracts, regarding rules of admission to the R. D. D. contained in an almanac. The defence counsel urged that this was a very unfair way to bring to the notice of the court that were not legally and directly admissible. The almanac could not be taken on record as it was not a State publication.

Mrs. Adelaine Myatt, the next witness stated that she went to miss Beryl Bush on Sunday morning. Miss Bush had said that she had taken a dinner on the night after the operation. Witness was aware that a local anaesthetic could not remain effective for more than two hours; but she could not say what would be the effect of five injections.

It was not true that witness saw Miss Bush putting her finger in her hand and that she forbade her to do so. Witness was with Miss Bush for about an hour. She felt too ill to get up and gargle frequently.

Whether a juvenile could be charged with the intention to escape from lawful custody and what impression could have been formed in his mind when told by a doctor to go home were discussed at the court of Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Bombay, when one Galla Nathoo, aged 22 stood charged with escaping from lawful custody nine years ago

The prosecution story was that the accused was undergoing five years' detention at the Willingdon Boy's Home nine years ago The accused who was then 13 years of age, was sent to the J.J. Hospital for treatment and was detained there as an in-patient.

After his recovery, the accused was discharged from hospital and instead of returning to the Willingdon Boy's Home, it was stated, went to his own home. He was, however, arrested on November 30 last and was subsequently released on bail.

Mr. Vasant N. Talpade, Advocate, on behalf of the accused, urged that as the accused was then of tender age, the order of discharge by the Doctor was understood by the accused to mean that he was free to go to his own home He further pleaded that a person of immature understanding could not have had the intention to escape from lawful custody.

The Magistrate observed that it was possible that the accused could have genuinely had a mistaken impression of the order of discharge The intention to escape from lawful custody had not been proved beyond reasonable doubt by the prosecution. He therefore, ordered the accused to be discharged.

Daily Weather Report

POONA: July 9.

The monsoon has been generally active over the country outside the Punjab, Frontier, Sind, West Rajputana and South-east Peninsula. Temperatures were markedly below normal in extreme north.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherrapunji, Mangalore, Mahableshwar, Marmagao 3 inches; Gauhati, Pachmarhi, Udaipur, Karwar, Jalgaon, Malegaon 2; Cox's Bazar, Surat, Bombay, Khandala, Parbhani, Mercara 1-1|2; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Berhampore, Bogra, Sambalpur, Akola Mount Abu, Ratnagiri one.

FORECAST:—Until the evening of 10th monsoon will be strong over the belt from Assam to Orissa, fairly active in Central Provinces, Gujarat, West Coast and Deccan. Scattered showers are likely in the Eastern and Southern India and along Western Himalayas. Rainfall will appreciably decrease in the country outside Assam, East Bengal during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

Heavy Rains At Bavada

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, July 8.

Heavy rains at Bavada about 34 miles West of Kolhapur have been pouring down since June first. Total rainfall exceeds 115 inches up to date. As Bavada tops the hills, the rains have not caused much public loss or harm

WRITER'S ROLE IN HIS SURROUNDINGS

Dr. Anand's Talk At "Janmabhumi" Office

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The need to revive and revivify those Progressive Writers' Associations which have lapsed due to lack of enthusiasm or efficient working, was urged by Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, at an informal gathering of those interested in the movement, held at the Janmabhoomi Office, last Friday.

Dr. Anand traced the origin of the idea of starting and organising an association of those writers in India who would be progressive in their outlook and would be prepared to defend their rights and culture. He related how three or four young writers published their poems on Hindustani in Punjab and how, because of their revolutionary character, the poems were burnt by the enraged people.

Far from calming down their ardour they received an impetus from their stay in Europe, particularly from the International Congress of Writers, held at Paris in 1935.

Describing how Imperialism works its way through writers, Dr. Anand gave the example of not less a person than Rabindranath Tagore—how he played the most progressive and helpful role through his social stories and novels and how, afterwards, due to his being drawn into the mystifying atmosphere of India Society of Oriental Art of London, he inclined more and more towards mysticism and away from realities.

An interesting discussion followed his fascinating talk about the role of a writer in the present-day struggle between Fascism and Democracy, as evinced in Spain and China and France today.

Muslim League Council To Meet At Delhi

SIMLA: July 9.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League and the Council will be held in Delhi at 10 a.m. on Saturday, July 30 at Guliraana, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi, the residence of Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.—A.P.

"MASS AND ADULT EDUCATION IN INDIA"

By

Dr. J. F. Bulsara, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.,

Price Re. 1-8.

203, Hornby Road, Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 13, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 11, 1357
Parsi: Behman 8, 1307
Sunrise 6h. 8m
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Hightide: 11-14; 13-3
Lowtide: 4-11; 3-3

PROGRAMME OF DR. MULKRAJ ANAND

Dr. Mulkraj Anand, the well-know Indian Novelist, will speak on "What I saw in Spain", on Sunday the 10th July 1938, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road

He will also meet the Marathi Programme writers Association members at 11-30 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall.

PATIDAR SAMAJ BOMBAY

The annual general meeting of Shri **Bombay Patidar Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Haribag C. P. Tank Road to transact the business on the agenda (already circulated to members).**

Prizes will be distributed to the first five students who have secured higher number of marks in the last matriculation Examination.

BASIC ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

Professor J. C. Daruvala, President of the B.E.A., will give his second talk on Basic English in the Study Circle to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the second floor of Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay.

BOMBAY MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, a meeting of the members will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the K. R. Cama Institute, 134-36, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, M.R. Masani and others will address the meeting.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "Any Good Government is preferable to a bad self-Government".

Mr. R. P. Acharya will move the proposition and Dr V. S. Rao Ph. D. will oppose the resolution. Dr Clifford Manshardt will preside

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Padhye, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. on "Ethical Idealism of Buddhism."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Housemaster" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Fools for Scandal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
CAPITOL—"Think Fast, Mr. Moto" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"China Clipper" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Bad man of Brimstone" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Snow White" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
BROADWAY—"His Lordship" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Adventures of Marco Polo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m

CONGRATULATORY MEETING OF PATHARE KSHATRIYAS

A meeting of the members of the Pathare Kshatriya Caste and the friends and admirers of Sjt. B. J. Mhatre, ex-president and his colleagues Messrs. V. D. Raote and V. D. Mhatre the retiring Trustees of Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan Charity will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar to express gratitude for the services rendered by them to the Pathare Kshatriya Caste.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF DADAR HINDUS

A public meeting of Dadar Hindus will be held under the auspices of Dadar Hindu Sabha to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. in the Vanmali Sabhagriha Dadar in order to protest against the weekly paper Aghadi of Belgam attacking Kshatra Jagatguri of Kolhapur.

PRIZES FOR HINDI-LEARNING BOYS

Sjt. Krishnalal Verma, Visharad, Hindi Teacher, Municipal Marathi and Gujarati Schools, Bombay writes:—

Under the auspices of the Free Hindi Classes, successful candidates in the Hindi Examinations of the Bharatiya Vidwat Parishad, Ajmer, will be awarded certificates to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gilder Tank Hall, Grant Road.

Mr. Indra Narayanji, J.P., Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

BOY SCOUTS' DONATION

The Boy Scouts Association, Bombay Presidency have donated a sum of Rs. 100 for the relief of the distressed Boy Scouts of China

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Inner Ruler" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15. The Lecture will be followed by questions and answers

SREE GAUDIYA MATH

Under the auspices of the local branch of the Gaudiya Mession a free public discourse in English on "Absolute Truth" will be delivered at the above math, Culliandas Buildings, Gowalia Tank Road to-day (Sunday), evening at 7-30

RAO BAHADUR DR. VIDYASHANKER HONOURED

At a meeting of the Vadnagar Nagirs, residing in suburbs of Bombay, held on 30th June 1938 at Nagar Mandit, Khar, under the Presidentship of Vaidraj Shivjibhai Bawabhai Achalji, a well-known Nagar Philanthropist and able physician of Bombay, glowing tribute was paid to the eminent services of Rao Bahadur Dr. Vidyashanker G. the Chief Medical Officer of the Kotah State by various speakers including Messrs J. N. Manker, H. G. Anjar, G. V. Acharya, D. D. Anjaria, R. P. Baxi and others.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY TO BE DISBANDED?

Left Wing Committee Proposed Instead

LUCKNOW, July 9.

The "United Press" understands that a move is afoot to form a Left-Wing Congress Committee on All-India basis.

It may be recalled that Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya submitted a memorandum to the All-India Congress Socialist Party, stressing the need of forming such a committee to fight the "parliamentary mentality of the All-India Congress Committee."

It is understood that Mr. M. N. Roy is also in correspondence with Acharya Narendra Deo in this connection.

In case the move materialises, the All-India Congress Socialist Party will be disbanded and the new Congress Committee will comprise all the radicals of the country—United Press

KOLHAPUR CONSTABLES DISMISSED

(From Our Correspondent)
KOLHAPUR, July 8.

Seven police constables were dismissed recently for alleged taking bakshis from motor drivers and allowing them to overload their cars.

DEFAMATION CHARGE AGAINST EDITOR

Unqualified Apology Tendered

(From Our Correspondent)
KOLHAPUR, July 8.

In the defamation case going on here against Ganesh Shankar Gokhale, Printer, Publisher and Editor of "Vidyavilas," a local paper at the instance of Mr. Savant, Public Prosecutor, Bavada Jahagir, the Magistrate, Rao Saheb P. B. Patil framed charges against the accused Gokhale under I.P.C. Sections 500 and 501. Further hearing of the case is fixed for 15th July.

Before being charged with the offence of defamation, the accused submitted a statement to the court in which he admitted the authorship of the alleged defamatory writing in his papers but disowned all intention of defaming the late Annasaheb Savant, former President of Kolhapur Municipality or hurting the feelings of his relations and friends. Still for the satisfaction of the complainant and others the accused has tendered unqualified apology.

The case has created much public interest.

MATUNGA KHADI SALES DEPOT.

Certified By A. I. S. A.

The Organiser of the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, writes:—

To distinguish between the genuine and spurious Khadi (Certified by the A.I.S.A.) (and uncertified by the A.I.S.A.) the Hon. Secretary of the All India Spinners' Association, Kalbadevi has addressed the following to the Khadi Sales Depot? Matunga, as follows:—

"This is to certify that the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, has been authorised by us to conduct Sales in Khadi at Matunga and that all the Khadi stocks held by them are certified by the All India Spinners' Association."

SHIVAJI NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram presided on Thursday last at a function when a gold medal was awarded to Mr. R. F. Gosavi of Shivaji Night High School for his having won the Bai Maneckbai Byramji Jijibhoy Prize in the Matriculation Examination this year.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARGES IN MIRAJ

Political And Economic Rights For People

(From Our Correspondent)
MIRAJ, July 9.

There was a huge public meeting held here yesterday night which was addressed by Messrs. Shanker Rao Deo, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Pundalikji. Mr. B. V. Shikhare was in the chair.

The speakers explained the settlement arrived at between the Rajasaheb of Miraj and the Laxmeshwar Committee, which will soon be formally announced by the Durbar.

According to the terms of the settlement, there will be 20 per cent. reduction in land revenue assessment. Arrears till 1935-36 will be written off by the Durbar which amounts to about a lakh of rupees. Suspension for the last two years' dues is expected to be granted.

By way of political rights, the Durbar will give full freedom of speech and assemblage in the State. There will be elected Presidents and elected majorities in all municipalities. Also, such repressive legislation as the Foreigners' Act will be withdrawn.

Mr. Deo in his speech emphasised that they would not let Kolhapur and Hyderabad also lag behind the times.

LESSONS OF CAWNPORE & AHMEDABAD

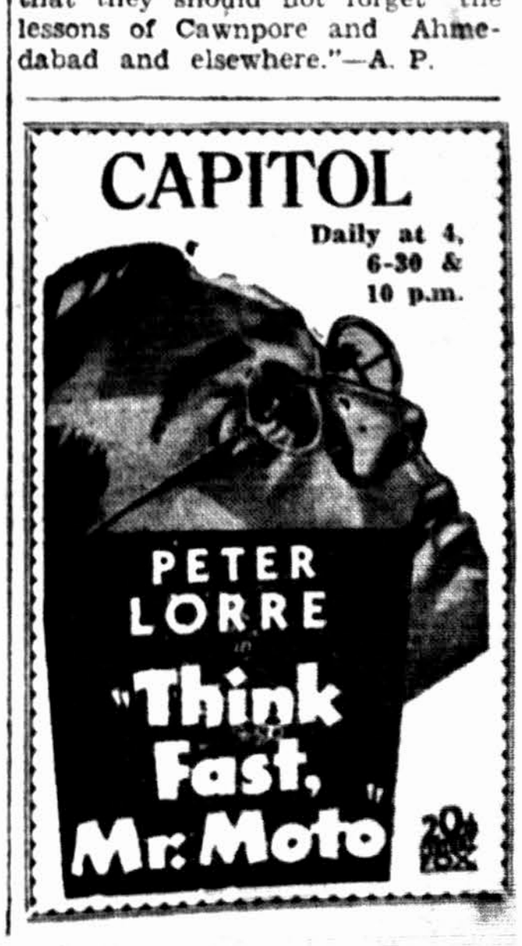
Giri Warns Coimbatore Millowners

MADRAS, July 9.

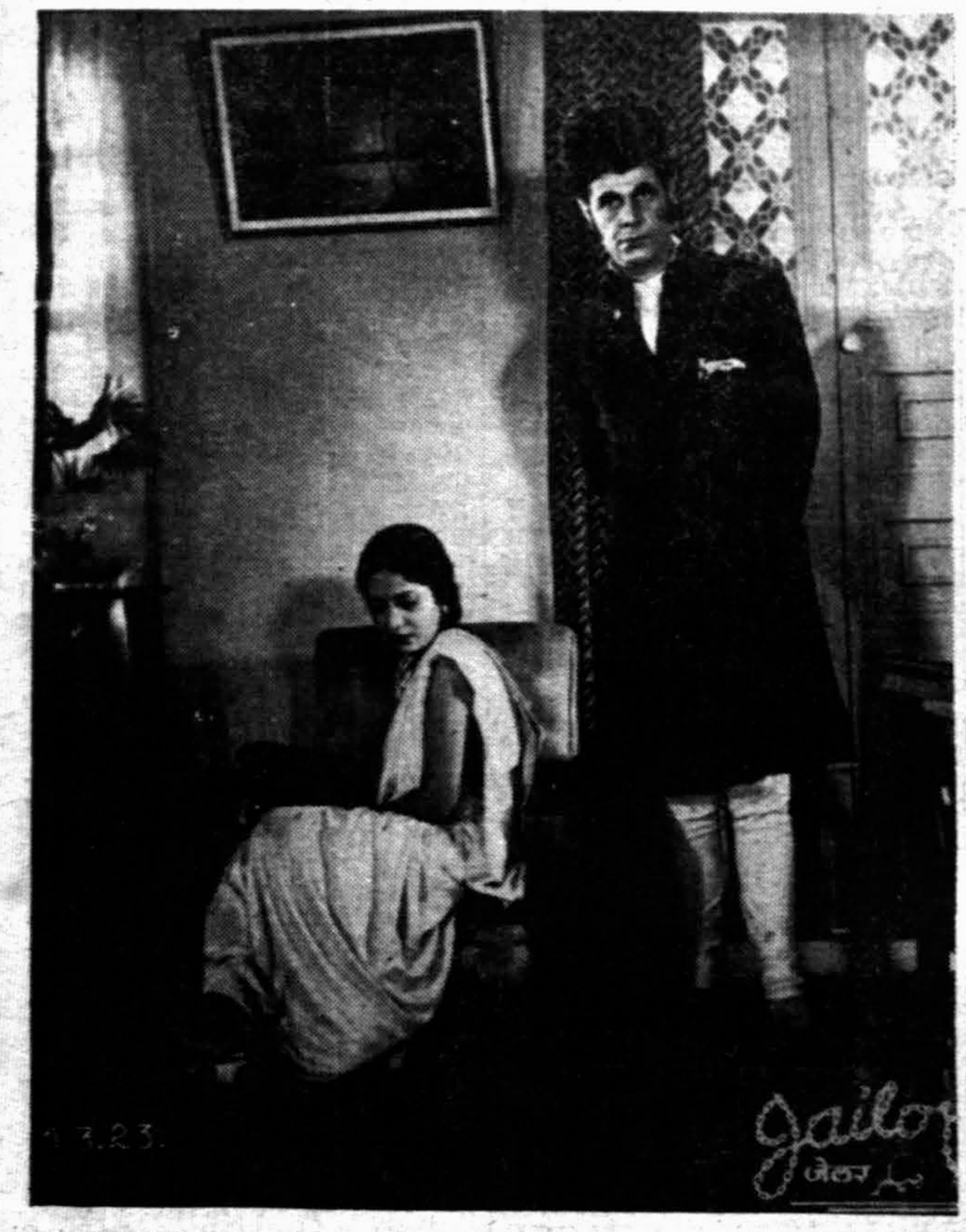
Interviewed by the Associated Press on the report of some lightning strikes in Coimbatore, Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries said:

"There was some representation by telegram from the millowners of Coimbatore. The only thing the Government wants to say is that the workmen will be injuring their cause by strikes of this character before the Government has given its finding as to how far the recommendations of the Court of enquiry should be implemented. I have communicated to the labour leaders to advise the workmen that they must realise their duties and responsibilities before asserting their rights and privileges. I hope that the leaders and workmen will be careful to see that they will not put themselves in the wrong.

"My advice to the millowners is that they must be tactful in their dealings with workers and that they should not forget the lessons of Cawnpore and Ahmedabad and elsewhere."—A. P.



Scenes From Pictures Coming & Running



Leela Chitnis and Sohrab Modi in "Jailor," new social of Minerva, released at the Krishna on Saturday.

Gary Cooper and Cecil Rathbone in a scene from "Adventures of Marco Polo," running at New Empire.

Enakshi Rama Rau in "Yangri ilz," a new coming attraction of Bhavnani's.

R. N. Singh and Yasmin in General Films' "Baghban," coming shortly to Imperial.

Dorothy Lamour and her jungle friend in "Her Jungle Love," shortly coming to New Empire.

A tense scene from "Vanishing Legion," being shown as a serial at Globe Talkies.

Studios, Stars And Film Periodicals

Jamuna Plays In 'Adhikar'

She Excels Her Role Of Parvati In Devdas

The last few big shots have been taken and with these the shootings came to an end early last week. Barua, Jamuna and Menaka were seen in some of the most intriguing and thrilling scenes in Nikhilesh's—(the hero) house. The slum girl, Menaka in the role of Radha—eclipsed all her previous performances. The last scene—comes as the biggest climax in the whole film and in this scene—Jamuna (the Parvati of DEVDAS)—did exceedingly well in her performances.

"THE STREET SINGER."

All the remaining exterior fire sequences were completed last week. Things were carried out most carefully and all chances of retakes were avoided by the director and his technicians. Perhaps it was for the first time that an actual two storied buildings was constructed—only to be destroyed by fire, adding—real colour and atmosphere to the important fire-sequences in "THE STREET SINGER."

Some duet songs by Kanan and Saigal were also recorded last week. R. C. Boral has done his best to make the song 'hits' as effective as possible. Loken Bose—the Sound Engineer, was in a very happy mood when the duets were being recorded—and his happy face at the conclusion of the Sound takings indicated that everything was O.K. as far as recording was concerned.

"ABHAGIN"

Universally appreciated by thousands of picture-goers in Northern India, as a remarkable social production, this Hindi version was released last week,—at the MINERVA TALKIES, Bombay. The Bengali version is now having its smooth and eventful run at RUPABANI, Calcutta.

SAGAR'S "WE THREE" GOING STRONG

3rd Week At The Roxy

For the past fortnight, Sagar's "We Three" has been enjoying unusual popularity at the Roxy Cinema where it entered the third week of its run yesterday.

The story centres around three college friends Moti, Bina and Leela whose friendship is the envy of their contemporaries, but which gradually developes into an eternal triangle which involves the three in complications of such a perplexing character that they make it impossible for them to get out of the muddle.

While the romantic relations between Moti and Bina take an intimate turn, Leela, the other girl, secretly nurses a passionate devotion to the young man whom, under the stress of her ardent pleadings, she forces into a comprising situation.

The music, dialogue and technique maintain the high level on which the picture has been built up.

Paramount Service

The July issue of Paramount Service features "Her Jungle Love" which is shortly coming to the New Empire. Another film which will be looked forward to by Cinema lovers is Harol Lloyd's new comedy film "Professor Beware."

MISS MIRANDA TO APPEAR IN 'ZAZA'

Paramount's New Find Learning English

Isa Miranda, frequently called the most glamorous woman in the world, is to make her American motion picture debut in the famous play, "Zaza".

Since her arrival in Hollywood some months ago, Miss Miranda has been devoting most of her time to the study of the English language, and she has perfected herself to such an extent that the Paramount Studio officials feel that she is now ready to start work in her first Hollywood production. Incidentally, the mastery of English now gives her command of four languages—English, French, German and Italian.

So enthusiastic are Paramount officials over the possibilities of Miss Miranda that they not only selected a world-famous play as her first picture, but also a supporting cast which boasts such stars in their own right as Herbert Marshall and John Barrymore. Assigned to direct Miss Miranda in "Zaza" is the noted George Cukor, who has directed many of Hollywood's greatest successes, including those of Greta Garbo.

SAGAR STUDIO NEWS

There was a new stir at the Sagar Movietone Studios the other day. All attention was centred on Studio No. 1. Huge flood lights were transported there and positioned at most advantageous places. A setting, the kind of which was not witnessed for any social picture hitherto was created.

The atmosphere was filled with pleasing smell of incense and everything appeared fresh. Amidst these Director Badami was seen busy, moving all over, scrutinizing every bit of article that was within range of the Camera. Off went the signal and the auspicious beginning of "Ladies Only" was performed. "Ladies Only" is Director' Badami's newest idea in Screen Entertainment.

The cast includes the beauty model Sabita Devi with the singing idol Surendra B.A., LL.B. When beauty combines with sweet melody the result is magnificent and that is what "Ladies Only" promises to be. A new taste has been created among film goers by "300 Days and After" and Director Badami promises to stimulate this taste with "Ladies Only."

"We Three"

Sagars performed a stunt even in the release of their pictures. They released their latest sensational social "We Three" at Bombay without an advance trailer, though a very impressive trailer has been prepared for the mofussil. The Sagars have studied the varied taste of Bombay public. "We Three" is a highly gripping story of 5 young collegians featuring Motilal, Maya and Rose, Directed by Mehboob. The idea in not showing any advance trailer was to retain 100 interest in the story. The stunt worked out wonderfully successful as is evinced by the stupendous response "We Three" is having at the Roxy Cinema ever since 25th June when it was released. The weather also was in favour of this Sagar's latest release, as Bombay witnessed one of the brightest days amidst monsoon, on Saturday, June 25th.

General Films' "Baghban"

To Be Released At Imperial On July 16

"Baghban," General Films' 'Magnum Opus' for 1938, is to be released at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, on July 16. The story has been well chosen and it becomes even better in the hands of Mr. A. R Kardar, who is responsible for the scenario and dialogues as well as the direction.

Bimla Kumari plays the heroine's role, that of a child widow, in a most convincing manner. General Films could scarcely have found another artiste to take this part with equal effect. It is not unlikely that she will be acclaimed as one of the finest actresses on the Indian screen when "Baghban" comes before the public.

Opposite to her is Nandreker who has already achived a name for himself by his acting in General Films' "Chandrarao More," and Prabhat's "Tukaram". Supporting Bimla Kumari is Sitara Devi who has recently been awarded the Gohur gold medal for the year's best acting in India. Her claim to this distinction will be further strengthened by what she has done in "Baghban."

Yasmin, who has starred in many pictures is also there as also Putli and Jumna.

Among the male cast are Ashraf Khan of Saroj fame, Nazir who has acted in more pictures than one can well remember, Lalla Yakub, K. N. Singh who here takes the part of a polished villain, Wasti and Mirza Musharaf, the well-known comedian on whose acting a good deal of success of many of his pictures depended.

"Motion Picture Monthly"

The July issue of the Motion Picture Monthly edited by Mr. J. Collins is full of interesting and informative matter as usual. The editorial suggestion to exhibitors of films, apart from producers to make cinema houses as attractive as possible to the public is worthy of being carefully considered in their own [illegible]

[illegible] Archie Mayo, who directed the "Adventures of Marco Polo" now running at the New Empire in which he tells the full story of the production of that picture and it will be read with interest for being topical in Bombay. In the Indian section a Bengalee critic reviews the production of films in Bengal and sane hard things, which will be in the nature of revelation to Bombay. All Bengalee pictures are not New Theatres Pictures—that is the one conclusion one draws on reading that article. The writer acknowledges the "superiority of Bombay pictures" but feels compelled to point out that even there "those good people have not yet succeeded in producing pictures of all India appeal."

Sagar's New Releases

"Gramophone Singer" and "Postman" are almost nearing completion. The title for Director C. M. Luhar's surprise picture has been changed from "Adjusters" to "Service Ltd.", and shooting is now well in progress. This surprise picture is of a novel type and has in store many surprises to film goers.

LAUREL AND HARDY IN "SWISS MISS"

A Musical Screamfeast In The Alps

The inimitable, internationally beloved comedians, Laurel and Hardy, make their first co-starring appearance on the screen in more than a year in "Swiss Miss", a musical comedy extravaganza laid in the alps and one of the most spectacular and pretentious feature-length productions ever turned out by the Hal Roach Studios.

A cast of striking distinction supports the comedy kings in the new film, considerable interest being given the fact that the picture marks the debut on the American screen of Della Lind, haidel as one of Europe's most beautiful singing stars. Also combining a brilliant vocal and acting talent is Walter Woolf King who has starred in a long list of Broadway musical comedy hits. Eric Blore, who has added galety to every picture in which he has appeared, is also featured in the cast of "Swiss Miss."

Five new songs are offered the public in "Swiss Miss", written by Phil Charig who has won fame both here and abroad, with lyrics by Arthur Kuenzer. The songs are "Yo-Ho-De-O-De-Lay-Le-O" "The Cricket Song," "As sure as There's a Sky above" "Gypsy Song" and "I Can't Get Over the Alps." Also included are choral and ensemble numbers, "The Mountain Shepherd's Dance" described as the Swiss version of "The Big Apple."

It would be seen one of these weeks at the Mero.

India Is Ideal Place For Films

"India is very rich in its variety of colours and sceneries for any amateur with vision to record it," said Mr. Stanley Jepson, Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly," addressing a large and distinguished gathering of B.E.A. members of the B.E.S. & T. Conference Room on Friday night. Mr. V. R. Annaswami Rao, Secretary of the Association, presided.

Speaking about photography Mr. Jepson added that there is a false conception among the general public that good pictures can only be made by professionals. In reality it is amateurs with an ordinary box camera, who produce striking photographs. It is not the camera that counts in making a good picture, but the vision and skill of the person behind it.

Concluding Mr. Jepson said that there is lot of fun and pleasure in making one's own pictures.

Lion's Roar

The local Metro-Goldwyn-Mayers have started the "Lion's Roar" which coincides with "Leo's tenth birthday" in India, chiefly in response to requests from their exhibitors. The promise is made that the year 1938-1939 is the year of their greatest production endeavour. It contains attractive information in types and pictures about their forthcoming releases.

State Must Not Pay For Higher Education

Medium Of Foreign Language Has Done Incalculable Harm

Gandhi Directs Broadside Attack On Present Education System In Reply To Sastri

His conclusions on the present educational system in general and the higher education in particular as obtaining to-day and as he would like it to be is the subject of an editorial by Gandhiji in Saturday's "Harijan."

Apart from re-expressing his views on "Higher Education", the leading article refers to the criticisms levelled against his views by the Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, and says, "Duty compels me to re-express my views on higher education more fully than before".

"The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri has criticised as he had a perfect right to do" runs the article "the views I timidly and very briefly expressed some time ago on higher education. I entertain a very high regard for him as man, patriot and scholar. It is therefore always painful to me when I find myself disagreeing with him. And yet duty compels me to re-express my views on higher education more fully than before, so that the reader may make out for himself the difference between his views and mine.

I admit my limitations. I have no university education worth the name. My high school career was never above the average. I was thankful if I could pass my examinations. Distinction in the school was beyond my aspiration. Nevertheless I do hold very strong views on education in general including what is called higher education. And I owe it to the country that my views should be clearly known and taken for what they may be worth. I must shed the timidity that has led almost to self-suppression.

"I must not fear ridicule and even loss of popularity or prestige. If I hide my belief, I shall never correct errors of judgment. I am always eager to discover them and more than eager to correct them.

MAHATMA'S CONCLUSIONS.

"Let me now state my conclusions held for a number of years and enforced wherever I had opportunity of enforcing them".

(1) I am not opposed to education even of the highest type attainable in the world.

(2) The State must pay for it wherever it has definite use for it.

(3) I am opposed to all higher education being paid for from the general revenue.

(4) It is my firm conviction that the vast amount of the so-called education in arts, given in our colleges, is sheer waste and has resulted in unemployment among the educated classes. What is more, it has destroyed the health, both mental and physical, of the boys and girls who have the misfortune to go through the grind in our colleges.

(5) The medium of a foreign language through which higher education has been imparted in India has caused incalculable intellectual and moral injury to the nation. We are too near our own times to judge the enormity of the damage done. And we who have received such education have both to be victims and judges—an almost impossible feat.

After explaining his reasons elaborately for the above conclusions, Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"A word about literature. We had to learn several books of English prose and English poetry. No doubt all this was nice. But that knowledge has been of no use to me in serving or bringing me in touch with the masses. I am unable to say that if I had not learnt what I did of English prose and poetry, I should have missed a rare treasure. If I had, instead, passed those precious seven years in mastering Gujarati and had learnt mathematics, sciences and Sanskrit and other subjects through Gujarati, I could easily have shared the knowledge so gained with my neighbours."

I must not be understood to decry English or its noble literature. The columns of "Harijan" are sufficient evidence of my love of English. But the nobility of its literature cannot avail the Indian nation any more than the temperate climate or the scenery of England can avail her. Indian has to flourish in her own climate, and scenery, and her own literature, even though all the three may be inferior to the English climate scenery and literature.

We and our children must build on our own heritage. If we borrow another, we impoverish our own. We can never grow on foreign victuals. I want the nation to have the treasures contained in that language and for that matter the other languages of the world, through its own vernaculars. I do not need to learn Bengali in order to know the beauties of Rabindranath's matchless productions. I get them through good translations. Gujarati boys and girls do not need to learn Russian to appreciate Tolstoy's short stories. They learn them through good translations.

It is the boast of Englishmen that the best of the world's literary output is in the hands of that nation in simple English inside of a week of its publication. Why need I learn English to get at the best of what Shakespeare and Milton thought and wrote?"

"It would be good economy to set part a class of students whose business would be learn the best of what is to be learnt in the different languages of the world and give the translation in the vernaculars."

"FALSE, DE-INDIANISING EDUCATION."

"I find daily proof of the increasing and continuing wrong being done to the millions by our false de-Indianising education. Those graduates who are my valued associates themselves flounder when they have to give expression to their innermost thoughts. They are strangers in their own homes. Their vocabulary in the mother tongue is so limited that they cannot always finish their speech without having recourse to English words and even sentences. Nor can they exist without English books. They often write to one another in English. I cite the case of my companions to show how deep the evil has gone. For we have made a conscious effort to mend ourselves."

"Nothing but a heroic remedy can deal with the deep-seated evil which I have endeavoured to describe. The Congress Ministers can if they will mitigate it, if they cannot remove it.

Universities must be made self-supporting. The State should simply educate those whose services it would need. For all other branches of learning it should encourage private effort. The medium of instruction should be altered at once and at any cost, the provincial languages being given their rightful place. I would prefer temporary chaos in higher education to the criminal waste that is daily accumulating."

"In order to enhance the status and the market value of the provincial languages, I would have the language of the law courts to be the language of the province where the court is situated. The proceedings of the provincial legislatures must be in the language, or even the languages of the province where a province has more than one language within its borders. I suggest to the legislators that they could, by enough application, inside of a month understand the language of these provinces. There is nothing to prevent a Tamilian from easily learning the simple grammer and a few hundred words of Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese, all allied to Tamil. At the centre Hindustani must rule supreme."

"Thus I claim that I am not an enemy of higher education. But I am an enemy of higher education as it is given in this country. Under my scheme there will be more and better libraries, more and better laboratories, more and better research institutes. Under it we should have an army of chemists, engineers and other experts who will be real servants of the nation, and answer the varied and growing requirements of a people who are becoming increasingly conscious of their rights and wants. And all these experts will speak, not a foreign language, but the language of the people. The knowledge gained by them will be the common property of the people. There will be truly original work instead of mere imitation. And the cost will be evenly and justly distributed."

MOVE FOR MUNICIPAL LABOUR PARTY

The following has been sent by Dr. R. M. Bhoi and Indulal Yagnik to the organisations of labourers, tenants and backward classes, including the B. P. T. U. C. and the Independent Labour Party:

The Municipal elections will be held in the city of Bombay in January, 1939. The Municipal franchise has now been extended to all tenants paying monthly rent of not less than Rs. 5 pending the introduction of adult franchise in 1942. This will naturally make for addition of a considerable number of workers and the poor people of the city in the rolls of the Municipal voters.

This addition of poor voters will prove in vain unless they vote for their chosen candidates pledged to a programme pre-eminently beneficial to the poor people of the city.

We feel that the organisation of a City Municipal Labour Party should now be without any delay and to that end a comprehensive programme of the Municipal and City reform should be adopted and propagated widely during the next few months to induce the large majority of poor tenants to vote for the candidates who will fight for their rights.

A preliminary meeting of the representatives of all labour workers and tenants' organisations and all backward and poor communities will be held at 2 p.m. on Sunday, July 10 at Servants of India Society Hall when the programme of the Party, its Constitution and Manifesto will be considered.

Colony For German Jew Refugees

Sir Victor Sassoon Purchases 10,000 Sq. Miles Of Land In South America

Sir Victor Sassoon has purchased 10,000 square miles of land in South America whereon to settle expropriated Jews from Germany and Austria, according to the "Jewish Tribune". Sir Victor, when he was last in Bombay expressed great concern and sympathy for the German Jewish refugees. He stated that their plight

Sir Victor Sassoon

was receiving his attention and that he was helping them. He made mention of a scheme that he had in mind to enable them to emigrate to Brazil and other places in South America. "I am all for the Jews living in a colony together when the Jews do everything from being sweeper to president," declared Sir Victor.

Sir Victor had been commissioned to investigate the possibilities of establishing a colony of German Jewish refugees. The Brazilian Government had stipulated that only trained Jewish colonists should be sent there.

CALM IN SIKAR

Jat Leaders To Give Evidence Before Commission

SIKAR, July 8.

The situation is calm and improving. Muslims of five out of seven Muslim localities have surrendered of their own accord to the Inspector-General and have asked for lenient treatment.

There is still, however, certain amount of uneasiness and a number of people have left the town.

Thakur Ratansingh and Thakur Jhammansingh, two prominent Jat leaders, have arrived to give evidence before the Enquiry Commission.—A.P.

Muslim League Candidate Returned By 13 Votes

LAHORE, July 9.

Telegraphic information has reached here that Khan Abdul Rashid Pahir Kheli, a candidate of the Muslim League, has been declared elected in the North West Frontier Province Assembly By-election from Haripur-Hazara Constituency by a majority of thirteen votes. Khan Abdul Rashid was opposed by a Congress nominee.—A. P

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : An Ancient Art

By N. J.

My hat off to M. Henri Bernstein, the (now) world-famous playwright, who recently vindicated the honour of his pen by means of his sword. His duel with M. Bourdet, administrator of the Comedie Francaise, who presumably had taken undue liberties with the former's play, reads like a thrilling romance from medieval times. Not for M. Bernstein the impersonal satisfaction of a legal action; his outraged dignity as a dramatist cried out for a swifter and fuller revenge. A revenge which could be had by his own hands alone. . .

* * * *

Vicarious Joy

It might appear a hazardous statement to make in the year of grace 1938, but it is true that in spite of the fact that duels have been penalised by law, condemned by the Church and viewed with abhorrence by civilised society for more than a century now, this ancient art of avengement has never lost its instinctive appeal for every person of spirit. Who amongst us has not been thrilled to the bones in our young days, while reading about the historic duels of those "unhappy far-off days and battles long ago." The ancient epics are full of them—the fight between Rama and Ravana, Hector and Achilles, Sohrab and Rustom have been immortalised in literature.

What boy of guts has not felt like emulating Horatius after reading Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome"? I at least feel no hesitation in confessing that it has been one of the cherished ambitions of my life to fight a duel—to leave my acquired civilisation for a brief spell, to go all atavistic and to feel the elemental, primitive ecstasy of a personal retribution. . . Alas! This ambition of mine like all others is likely to remain forever unfulfilled, and the nearest I can do is to get a vicarious joy out of reading again and again the descriptions of classic duels—the poignant fight between Tressilian and Varney in Scott's "Kenilworth," the double duel in Thackeray's "Esmond" and the combat of the brothers in Stevenson's "Master of Ballantre." No wonder then that I now hail the heroic Henri.

* * * *

Chequered History

Duelling has a chequered history. Few human institutions have passed through more vicissitudes than this method of avenging one's wounded honour, and fewer still have survived such systematic opposition. Leaving aside the dawn of history, when right was always on the side of might, and a duel the only means of establishing one's claims, we see in the early epic records, that those heroes of the Ramayana and the Mahabharat, of the Illiad and the Odyssey loved nothing so dearly as a duel. In fact the fame of those demi-gods is largely based on the skill and swiftness with which they vanquished their adversaries.

Wars in those spacious days were conducted on a strictly personal basis. The opposing kings and commanders, though they had a million men at their back (and not in front, as our modern generals and dictators have!) always made the final verdict depend upon their individual encounters. And what a sight it was! The opposing legions forgot their own business and made a ring round the central combatants. Even the gods and goddesses in heaven, it is said in the Mahabharat, took a holiday and used to crowd the skies, when such special bouts were on during that epic war.

* * * *

Knightly Sport

Skipping over the centuries and coming to the era of chivalry, we find the duel firmly established as a knightly sport. Did I say sport? It might be better described as one of the main vocations. Any number of damsels in distress were apparently awaiting to be rescued in those delightful days, and how could a valiant gallant refuse to fight a duel towards that noble end?

Buckle missed the mark when he observed that duelling was a special development of chivalry. It might be more correct to say that chivalry itself thrived upon duelling. Those bold, bad Knights were so wont to throw the gauntlet that that they soon made a public nuisance of themselves.

A duel was first looked upon as an appeal to heaven, which (so they thought!) would be always on the side of truth. Later the duel acquired a judicious status, and was conducted on an elaborate code of rules and regulations, which justifies the following caustic comment of Montesquieu: "As there are an infinity of wise things conducted in a very foolish manner, so there are some foolish things conducted in a very wise manner."

* * * *

Killed By Ridicule

The very frequency of this wager of battle and the ludicrous grounds on which it was often indulged in soon resulted in a revulsion of feeling. In 1547 Henry of France, the Chief of the Knightly Order, himself issued an edict condemning and banning "the detestable use of duel, an invention of the devil, to compass the destruction of souls together with a bloody death of the bod[illegible]"

The love of fight, however, was so ingrained in the idle feudal barons of those days that duelling flourished for more than a century afterwards, two thousand combatants having lost their lives in them in the first eight years of the eighteenth century alone. It was not until Cardinal Richelieu waged an implacable crusade on this system that it was finally stamped out of France. But more than the Cardinal, it was Cervantes who can claim the real credit of having killed duelling; and, of course, he killed it merely by ridicule, as every reader of the immortal "Don Quixote" knows.

* * * *

Prized Cuts

Duelling, nevertheless, never completely disappeared from Europe. England was perhaps the only country, which succeeded in stamping out this system, though even there occasional duels were reported till the middle of the last century.

The volatile Frenchmen have naturally never lost their love of duelling, as M. Bernstein has once again proved. Montaigne has rightly observed. "Put three Frenchmen together on the plains of Lybia, and they will not be a month in company without scratching one another's eyes out."

In the Germany of the Kaisers, though the general public was prohibited from resorting to this practice, the army always revelled in duelling. There was a regular Council of Honour to deal with such challenges and no officer worth his uniform could ever decline a duel. The German students, too, were notorious for their indulgence in "mensuren," as those university duels were called. Even in the present days the young German bloods prize nothing so highly as those telltale cuts and slashes on their faces. The Weimar Constitution abolished duelling though the law-breakers on this score were not treated as ordinary felons. The emergence of the Nazis revived the popularity of duelling and fights for the vindication of honour again become a regular feature of German life. Recently, however, the Fuhrer has imposed a complete ban on all kinds of duels.

* * * *

Have you heard of the two Frenchmen who had quarrelled, and were on their way to a quiet place in the country to fight a duel?

They happened to accost each other at the station. One of them took a single ticket.

"Sapristi!" said the other. "You expect not to come back, eh, 'mon ami,' I take a return."

"Well", replied the other, "I always take the return half of my adversary."

Polygamy Must Be Discarded

(BY KUNWAR SEN in "Roy's Weekly.")

The story of a recent marriage between a highly educated man and woman, when the first wife of the educated man was living, has come with a shock on what we now generally understand by the term educated circle.

Love, I know, must cover a multitude of sins. But do we really call it love when we look with passion on another's husband or another's wife? In the circle in which I move, I may say at once that we loathe it. It is unspeakable: it is disgraceful

And yet the fact remains that at this marriage very high personages were present: which might mean that in their eyes all was well with the morale behind the marriage transaction—so far as these big people were concerned. The Hindu law acknowledges it—so does Hindu law, I suppose, polyandry. Next time a woman takes a second husband, of course with the permission of her first husband, and some rampant of Manusmriti says this is right, we shall have, no doubt, prominent High Court Judges and leading politicians presenting themselves to bless that marriage also. Why not? For there is love in it too! And there is the sanction of Hindu law!

It is time that society was trained to look on thieving of another's husband or wife as theft. No one cares what happens to the discarded wife in India! It is her "dharma" to efface herself and to serve the husband who kicks her. And there are educated girls who would marry the man who, for no fault of hers, discards his wife! And the discarded wife cannot marry again!

If the husband or the wife wants to separate from each other, by all means help such separation. But do not condemn the wife to perpetual widowhood—with a husband alive! Open out an aperture for her whence light and love can again flow to her.

The craze for sons and the excuse that until one begets a son, he must go on marrying, is a ruthless Hindu superstition. It lives in India—even among the poor who cannot afford to run a single wife and home but who marry a second or a third, to go to heaven from this hell of earth. But when we come across actions that we condemn in the village barbarians or monied despots in educated circles, we might throw up our hands indeed.

What is education, after all, if it will contribute such pathetic scenes in the social life of this unfortunate country? Public opinion must condemn such actions and not countenance them. Not the legal aspect but the moral aspect must count.

Woman's Part In Life

Man's life is not complete without woman's influence in it—the absence of woman's love, her influence and her companionship, makes man's home joyless, and his life purposeless—a man who has not felt the touch of woman's influence, drifts at random like a rudderless ship on the vast ocean of life. In every phase of man's life, woman is his good angel.

As a mother, woman is man's guide and instructress. She has to perform a very sacred duty. A child's up-bringing is in the hands of his mother who moulds his character and thus shapes his destiny. A mother suffers the anguish of death at the time of her child's birth, then throughout the period of his infancy and childhood, she nurtures him lovingly and carefully and would give her life to save him from harm. During her child's youth a mother acts as his spiritual guide. The love of a woman for her child is sacred and sublime.

As a daughter, woman is the prop and stay of man's old age. She brings sunshine into the chill winter of his life; her filial affection is to him a fountain of pure cool water springing up in the desert of his withered life. Like the very embodiment of youth she stands before his dim eyes and soothes his world-wearied soul by infusing into it some of her own hope and cheerfulness. As wife, woman may be man's angel and queen as well as his helpmate and equal. By [illegible] she ennobles and inspires him with the purest and noblest ideals, and makes his life worth living. She half-lifts the burden of earthly care from his shoulder by sharing his troubles with him.

As a sister, woman is man's companion and helper. In childhood a sister is her brother's playmate and dear companion. In youth and all through life she loves and helps him because a thousand tender memories link her soul to his. A brother cannot look back to the days of his boyhood without thinking of his sister and recalling a thousand little acts of sisterly devotion, tenderness and unselfishness.—Miss Malatee Dutt in "A. B. Patrika."

THE NUDE IN ART

By D. G. VYAS.

"THE OFFERING" AND "A BULL'S HOLIDAY" — PROTEST FROM POONA — RELIGION IN DANGER — NEW STYLE OF CRITICISM — OBSCENITY AND DECENCY IN ART — ART BELONGS TO ALL — NATIONALISM IN ART — KALIDAS AND HEMACHANDRACHARYA.

The Poona Artists' Society has set its face against "The Offering" exhibited by Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon at the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts in London. The Society's volcanic eruption of wrath against the picture and its author has culminated in a public meeting of protest at Poona, Sangli and Miraj. The picture is said to have offered an affront to the Hindu religion and society and committed a sacrilege on Hindu womanhood. It is surprising that the society has, by displaying absence of artistic outlook, lapsed into the condition of an orthodox communal body whose usual shibboleth is "Religion in danger".

THE OFFERING

The presumption that the figure in "The Offering" is that of a Hindu lady has not been proved up to the hilt. Even the object of worship, which is said to have been a Hindu deity, has not been indentified with any of the deities usually worshipped by Hindus. The Society has made a mountain of a molehill by virtue of presumed resemblance of the figure to a Hindu lady. The agitation has probably received some impetus by the coincidence that Captain Solomon having been conversant with Hindu society, its customs and religious practices, any work of art that would emanate from his brush must be either Hindu or Indian.

MEETING IN POONA

The public meeting organised by the Society at Poona vehemently indicted Captain Solomon, but did not have the courtesy to express, in the slightest degree, its sense of appreciation of the services rendered by him to the cause of Indian Art in general and to the School of Art of Bombay in particular. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Deuskar, who is in the same boat with Captain Solomon on account of his 'A Bull's Holiday" was spared of any personal criticism. Racial discrimination in the sphere of art is as detrimental to the growth of art as communalism is to nationalism.

NEW STYLE OF CRITICISM

It appears to be an ingenious style of criticism that a work of art is judged from religious and and social standpoints. "The Offering" is alleged to be artistically defective without any reference having been made to its excellences or defects. Even judging of "A Bull's Holiday" and "The Offering" according to the new style of criticism is not infallible. Nowhere in the world criticism of art is subordinated to religious or social considerations.

OBSCENITY IN ART

Obscenity and decency have rather different values in the sphere of art in view of its theories and conventions. Pictures which appear to be obscene to people inconversant with the history and practice of art have been executed by European artists such as Botticelli, Correggio, Velasquez, Watteau, Titian, Giorgione, Leighton, Ingres, Manet and etc., and some of them are esteemed as invaluable jewels of the art-treasure of Europe. They are strictly within limits of conventions of modesty. Artists can exhibit their skill of expression of beauty of human form by resorting to elimination of drapery. But drapery on account of its translucency is not a positive safeguard for decency. Obscenity in appearance is different from obscenity in sentiment. "The Offering" and "A Bull's Holiday", which are alleged to have been obscene, are not unholy in sentiment.

CONVENTIONS OF ART

Conventiions of art are not restricted to Europe. In India they are distinctly manifest in some figures of Ajanta, such as "Princess Maya" and the queen in "Queen's Toilet," in the Bagh Caves, and some of the Rajput paintings as well as in pictures of "Gopivastraharan" published by the Ravi Varma Press. All these are very much like the figures of "The Offering" and "A Bull's Holiday." Modesty is properly taken care of by artists either by ingenious posing of figures or by the use of decorations or the least amount of drapery. Conventions of art appear to be universal, but are much older in India. Pictures execute by Captain Solomon and Mr. Deuskar are unchallengeably within bounds of recognised conventions and are therefore, far from being obscene

INDIAN ART & CAPTAIN SOLOMON

It is argued that Captain Solomon having stayed for a long time in India is conversant with Hindu Society, its usages and religious practices and, therefore, anything represented by him would be taken as true by foreigners. This argument which is not unsophisticated, reflects doubt on the honesty and sincerity of a staunch champion of Indian art, who has no reason to misrepresent Hindu religion or womanhood: therefore, the explanation furnished by Captain Solomon should be accepted as true.

"THE OFFERING" NOT UNCONVENTIONAL

Whether "The Offering" is a Hindu picture or not has nothing to do with its artistic value, but it is a challenge to the dignity of art to decry it as obscene so long it has not overstepped the limits of conventions of modesty. The Royal Academy of Arts, which accepted the picture for the exhibition, is a better judge of works of art than its critics may be. To disregard history and conventions of art is to confess one's abysmal ignorance of art.

ART AND POONA ARTISTS' SOCIETY

If the Poona Artists'Society has its own conceptions and conventions of art it is welcome to stick to them and to prove their excellence in a dignified manner befitting an art—union, but it is not justified in condemning directly or indidectly theories and practice of art of the rest of the world. Art has grown to its present height because it is unfettered by unnecessary restrictions, but if it is to be encumbered by social or religious considerations it is sure to cease to blossom. The flutter made by the Society of Poona has excited the fury of Captain Solomon who seems to have taken up the gauntlet. The tension is already very acute, but it is to be noped that the issue will be beneficial to the cause of art.

ART BELONGS TO ALL

The remak made by His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, whilst declaring open the exhibition organised by the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society at the Taj Mahal Hotel, that art belongs to all deserves careful consideration of every art-society which stands for that ideal. Art is a heritage of mankind and not a monopoly of any section of the society; but the modern tendencies of some art-movements appear to be at variance with this ideal. Art grows slowly in India, because some of those who show concern for it do not care to recognise its importance, whilst others do not, in practice, believe in the principle that art belongs to all. The aristocratic manner in which some art-movements are conducted and which frequently debars the masses from approaching to and appreciating art will substantiate this statement.

NEW DELHI AS ART CENTRE

The All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society is a new and apparently grand enterprise to advance the cause of Indian art. Its success will depend upon its organisation and management in a proper and democratic manner. Mr. Barada Ukil's defence of New Delhi as its centre of activities is based on political considerations. Art-Institutions should be located in places having more artistic potentialities. What amenities New Delhi possesses from art's point of view has not yet been explained by Mr. Ukil.

"OF INDIA" AND "ALL INDIA"

Some artist has complained through the columns of the "Vividha Vritta," a Marathi weekly, that co-operation of the Art Society of India was not sought for by Mr. Ukil. If it is a question of co-operation between two different art-societies—one "Of India" and the other 'All-India"—and both claiming to be all-India organisations, it is very difficult to say which of them is really representative of India. The fact that the exhibition organised by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society at the Taj Mahal Hotel was not representative of India, but was restricted to the works of Ukil brothers and their pupils does not confirm the claim of the Society as an organisation representative of the whole of India.

NATIONALISM IN ART

The Indian National Congress as a political body is pre-eminently representative of Indian opinion and is, therefore, respected as such; but in the sphere of art no institution like it is so far known to have come into existence. Nationalism in art, which is a very lofty ideal, is as easy to dream of as it is difficult to realise. Necessity of a National Art Gallery and such other institutions fully representative of India cannot be under-estimated, but it is not a task which can be achieved by a few individuals or a society or two.

ALL-INDIA ART CONFERENCE

Nationalism in art will spring from sound provincial art-organisations. In order to realise this object it is essential that artists, heads and eminent teachers of art schools in different provinces, should first organise themselves in a responsible manner and should devise a plan of an All-India Art Conference. Such a body will be truly representative of India and institutions visualised by it will also have an unquestionably representative character.

SUPPORT OF BOMBAY

The eleventh hour effort made by Mr. Ukil to secure co-operation of the artists of Bombay is a testimony to the faulty nature of the scheme of the society. To secure support of artists of other provinces after the establishment of the society and evolution of the scheme is not only an undemocratic procedure, but amounts to putting the cart before the horse. The press report of the meeting held at the Cricket Club of India has revealed an important fact that the meeting was an informal one. It is hardly necessary to remind the artists who attended the meeting that their attendance was in no representative capacity and, therefore, the decisions agreed upon by them will not be binding upon the artist-world of Bombay.

KALIDAS DAY

Kalidas Day, which was recently celebrated in Bombay, Poona and Ujjain by holding public meetings, should be considered as a poor recognition of Kalidas, who deserves to be more extensively appreciated as one of the pioneers of the ancient civilisation of India than as an author of works useful for academic studies. Celebrations of birth-dates and jubilees of some present and anniversaries and centenaries of some past savants, political leaders, religious teachers, social workers, etc., which are getting more frequent, are significant of increasing respect of people for them. It is to be regretted that importance of art-celebrities is not yet fully realised in India from the same point of view.

HEMACHANDRACHARYA

The Gujarati Literary Conference deserves to be congratulated on having passed a resolution to hold commemorative celebrations in honour of Hemachandracharya, whose contribution to art is of no smaller importance than that to any other branch of knowledge. The precedence set by the conference is worthy of emulation by similar conferences. Public recognition of art-celebrities irrespective of caste or creed will promote the growth of nationalism.

The discovery that flies are attracted by certain colours, including blue and red repelled by other, and that they prefer to walk on rough, rather than on smooth, surfaces has led to the invention of blue and red fly-paper to take the place of the customary brown or yellow. The new fly-paper contains blocks on which there is no sticky substance. These blocks are criss-crossed by paths of rough paper leading toward sections treated with the adhesive. So now the most wary house fly is to be attracted by coloured paper printed in its favourite colours. It will land on one of the rough-surfaced paths along which it will walk to a sticky doom.

June Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of June was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for June.

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SIR TEJ BAHADUR ANSWERED

The Blavatski Lodge Hall was filled to overflowing when Dr. Hirday Nath Kunzru addressed a public meeting in Bombay under the presidentship of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. In the opening remarks Mr. Bhulabhai gave the impressions he gathered from meeting some very prominent persons in the Scout World. The word "King-Emperor" is not only wrecking the B. P. Movement in India, but is causing qualms in many continental countries. The word is exposing before the world both the hypocrisy of its International pretentions and its Imperialistic motives. One of the highest officials of the International Guide Bureau has written to Mr. Bhulabhai through a lady M. P. that she would be very happy if some country in the world would take up this question and once and for all remove the greatest obstacle that stands in the way of the achievement of Universal Brotherhood in the Scout Movement.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai gave a crushing rejoinder to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru when he said that certain constitutional authorities have been talking to us that so long as we are in the British Empire we cannot escape the pledge of loyalty unless we stage a successful rebellion. Mr. Bhulabhai said that the fallacy of this constitutional authority lies in the fact that he contends that because the presence of the King-Emperor is a 'fact' "therefore every scout and guide should pledge himself and herself by oath to be loyal to the King-Emperor." He said that the psychology of the child was of the utmost importance and it required little intelligence to understand the implication contained in the pledge of loyalty interpreted by the followers of the B. P. Movement.

Mr. Bhulabhai made it clear that the Scout Movement "should owe its loyalty only to the Motherland, irrespective and independent of all forms of government." He refuted the charge that the national movement was political in any sense, as the Baden-Powell Movement always was in every sense of the term 'political.' He concluded by saying that the strength of the national movement depended not on petty resources and patronage, but in the conviction that the youngmen and women of this country are with us. We are on the foundations of a rock from which we cannot be shaken.

Dr. Kunzru, rising amongst cheers, gave a most lucid talk, giving details about the happenings at the Round Table Conference and subsequent events. At the outset he explained how the B. P. Movement was thoroughly unacceptable to public opinion for over two decades, how it failed to inspire the children to serve joyfully their Motherland, and how the feelings against it were roused to the pitch of indignation when Lord Baden-Powell stated he found the Indian boy 'without character,' a statement which no one has so far disputed.

Scouts' Pledge

Dealing with the Scout Pledge he said that the pledge to the "King-Emperor" was actually against the international spirit of the Scout Movement and he proved how a compromise word like 'State' would be far more comprehensive. He himself felt that the scout movement must be above all public suspicion, and, therefore, a pledge which should run as follows will be more acceptable to the whole country: "Endeavouring to be a good citizen of the Motherland, I promise to obey the Scout Law." Dr Kunzru greatly regretted that though the representatives of the Baden-Powell Association had agreed to the word 'State' in place of the 'King-Emperor', and the compromise was mainly acceptable to answer the wishes of the B. P. Association, they had thought fit to go back upon it. Some of the Indian States representatives, who had actually favoured the pledge of the King-Emperor in the open Conference, had actually told Dr. Kunzru that the changes were necessary and imperative, but they were powerless to speak in favour of it in the Conference.

Concluding, Dr. Kunzru said that the Hindustan Scout Association had now come into existence and it had the support of all truly national associations, and he was sure that within a period of three years those who had remained aloof will see their mistake and make it possible for a single scout movement to flourish in the country

"The Times Of India"

"The Times of India" in a recent editorial asks for peaceful working of two parallel scout associations in India. "The Times of India" should understand that such harmonious working would have been possible had it been seen that the Anglo-Indian Press and the B. P. Association were prepared to be at least straightforward in their statements and methods. It is very evident that the learned editorial is written without an elementary knowledge of the Scout movements in India and the nature of their differences. It says that the Seva Samiti, has so far worked mainly in the West. As a matter of fact, the Seva Samiti has worked in the entire country except in the West. And there too it had its quiet workers. Misrepresentation is not the way to peaceful work. It is silly to insinuate communalism to serve an ulterior purpose, and "The Times of India" had better 'whisper' to 'Baloo' the danger of 'Parsi B. P. Scout Federation,' 'Roman Catholic' B.P. Scout Federation, and 'Mr. Goolam Hussain's' Scouts, etc. Communalism and sectarianism, the last resorts of the B.P. Movement on its death-bed, are fostered by men like Mr. Tyrell at Parsi 'Jashan' ceremonies, and by Sir Douglas Young in his solicitude for petty Indian States.

The B.P. Association can hardly expect peace after the distortions of truth it has published in the Indian Headquarters Bulletin to misrepresent national associations. The Bulletin has made statements, and attributed them to persons who never uttered them and after giving a "full and detailed" version of the Conference has suppressed the entire statement of Dr. Kunzru which he made at the end of the Conference. "The Times of India" need hardly expect national associations to take such gross misrepresentation lying down.

The desire for peace of "The Times of India" and the "Statesman" can be easily understood in the present predicament of the B.P. Movement, with its tactics and motives fully exposed. This desire for peace would have been easily appreciated had it come ten years earlier when the entire B.P. forces of Government officials and newspapers were harnessed to obstruct and malign the Seva Samiti which kept the flame of national scouting burning. We are not in any way suggesting a policy of revenge, but we can hardly be expected to smother the B.P. Association with embraces when the Nawab of Chhatari continues to stab the national associations in the back by issuing "confidential and urgent" circulars, and Mr. Thaddaeus broadcasts misrepresentations in the official paper of the Indian Headquarters.

Mr. Grant Of N. W. F. P.

The huge and bulky Mr. Grant of the N.W.F.P. with his traditional good humour declared at the Second Round Table Conference, we do not know on behalf of whom, that even in that "Congress" Province they had decided to keep the word 'King-Emperor.' And then, like garlands descending on him for his rather rash utterance, comes the news of his sudden resignation from the B P. Movement. The N.W.F.P. Scout Gazette humorously states that he is probably retiring to reduce his girth. The editorial of the paper sounds extremely lukewarm in the support of Sir Douglas Young, and it vividly quotes Justice Sir Vivian Bose of C. P., who says that it is high time the scouts remember that Scouting is far more important than words and slogans of the Scout Promise and Laws. And that way the wind seems to blow in all quarters except in Madras, where the all-in-all dictator seems to be riding several horses and sailing under several sails. We bear the greatest good-feeling for Mr. Grant, and we sincerely wish he had been left to serve the scout ideal. All joy to him wherever he is

The Bombay Conference

A Conference of persons desiring to bring unity in the scout world in Bombay city and take active measures for the spread of the Scout Movement will be held shortly. The Conference will consist of scouters, principals of schools, journalists, parents and other citizens interested in the spread of the scout ideal. A large number of persons have already promised to co-operate and it is hoped that the I.N.S.A. shall receive the goodwill and help from all sides and shades of opinion who are earnest about nationalisation.

Unity For Us.

The I.N.S.A. has decided to join the Hindustan Scout Association and help to bring about a united national scout movement to appeal to the youths of the country. The Executive Committee of the B.P. Bombay Provincial Association has recommended to the General Body that it should immediately disaffiliate from the Indian Headquarters and join the Hindustan Scout Association. A meeting of the General Body has been fixed to be held on 17th July 1938 at Poona.

In recognition of the goodwill that has existed between the I.N.S.A. and the B.P. Association, and the desire for unity and nationalization of both the Associations, Dr. B. H. Mehta, Organising Secretary of the I.N.S.A., has become a member of the Provincial Council of the B.P. Association. Let us earnestly hope that Bombay at least will be blessed with unity, and the nationalised scout movement will be left to carry on its purely educational activity in the true spirit of scouting. We earnestly wish Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, the Provincial Commissioner, was not away in England, and he was present at the Council to enjoy the fruits of his unceasing labour, together with Sir C. V. Mehta, to serve the Scout Movement in a truly democratic spirit and prove its worth to the Motherland

RUBBER BLOCK SERVES AS CLOTHING BRUSH

A grooved block of hard rubber, which is stroked with a small bristle brush for a few seconds before use in order to charge it with static electricity, is said to attract dirt particles when it is rubbed briskly over clothing or cloth-covered furniture, thus actually removing the dirt rather than merely redistributing it.

After a few strokes, the dirt picked up by the rubber block is swept into a basket or dust cloth with the small bristle brush, as shown in photo.

Miss Ione Nitravati Dharam Dass, M. Sc. (Chemistry), who topped the list of successful candidates of the Allahabad University in the M. Sc. Previous (1937) as well as M. Sc. Final Examination in 1938, securing very high marks in the first division.

State Peoples Federation For Travancore

Convention To Inaugurate New Organisation With Programme Akin To National Congress

TRIVANDRUM, July 9.

With a view to organising a Travancore State Peoples Federation with the ideal of attainment of full Responsible Government and the recognition by the State of the fundamental rights of citizens with a programme similar to that of the Indian National Congress programme, at State Peoples Convention is proposed to be held in Travancore shortly.

The organisers of the Convention, in a staetment to the press, say that it is necessary to hold such a Convention due to the fact that to a very large section of the people, the origin and antecedents of the Travancore State Congress, its communal outlook, and the propaganda indulged in by it, are unacceptable and distasteful.

The Statement further observes that although the State Congress emphasises its noncommunal attitude, the very retention of communal principles and the present system of representation, franchise and the reservation of seats disclose its communalism. The Convention's agitation for Responsible Government should be confined to the limits of travancore and it should be peaceful and strictly constitutional.

A joint session of the Samyuktha Party in the Travancore Legislature and the Executive Committee of the All-Travancore Joint Political Congress decided that with a view to the formation of a Travancore State Congress Party, the Samyuktha Party should be dissolved. The meeting also resolved to recommend that the All Travancore Joint Political Congress be dissolved for the same reason and it is hoped that the Samyuktha Party members would join the Congress Party.—A. P.

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AJMER CONGRESS PROGRESSIVE PARTY DISSOLVED

Sequel To Objection Raised By Provincial Congress Committee

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 6.

In reply to the letter addressed by the Secretary, Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee, to the Secretary of the Rajasthan Congress Progressive Party, asking the latter either to secure the permission of the P.C.C. for the use of the word "Congress" or to remove this word from the name of the Party, the Secretary of the Progressive Party has sent the following letter:—

The Congress Progressive Party was formed with the object of working under the banner and within the constitutional framework of the Congress and it had, at the very outset, taken in hand the agitation for the amalgamation of Ajmer-Merwara with U. P. in right earnest.

But we regret that we were threatened with disciplinary action even for this activity. We still hold that the existence of this Party was in the best interests of the Congress because the Party had been established to strengthen the Congress organisation in the Province and to bring it in contact with the masses. But, as the Rajasthan Sangh has developed better resources than the Provincial Congress and most of the Congress work in the Province is being done by the members of the Sangh, it is natural that you should not like the existence of other parties.

But since we love the Congress and consider ourselves as its humble servants, we have no desire to usurp the resources of the Congress either by assuming a non-Congress name, or to establish a rival organisation to the Congress by forming a non-Congress Party or Sangh, or to break the discipline of the national, country-wide and vast organisation of the Congress, we therefore, dissolve the Congress Progressive Party in the interests of the welfare of the Province.

At a meeting of the Muslim sympathisers of the Indian National Congress held in Madras resolutions opining that the Muslim League was not the sole representative of the entire body of Mussalmans in India, was passed.

3RD WEEK

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Baltic Maritime Conference

STOCKHOLM, (By Mail).

A revision of French clearance fees was urged in a resolution passed at the general meeting here of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference.

The resolution referred to the exceptionally high clearance fees which foreign ship-owners are charged by French Sworn ship-brokers.

The meeting of the Conference, which was presided over by Major T. Russel Cairns, of Newcastle, ended last night. It was attended by representatives of ship-owners and ship-brokers from 22 countries.

Another resolution, referring to obsolete port customs, affirmed the principle that a charterer, shipper or receiver, should not be permitted to make the contract of freightment more onerous to the ship-owners by imposing on them conditions neither expressly nor implied incorporated in the contract. The resolution instructed the Executive Committee to inform the members of the Conference from time to time of obnoxious or obsolete conditions.—Reuter.

PRAGUE AUTUMN FAIR TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

Czechoslovakia's most important economic event in the second half of 1938 will be the Prague Autumn Fair, organized from September 2-11, 1938.

After the last Fair's record, 3,000 exhibitors will display again samples offering a perfect survey of the country's production.

The typical export branches of Czechoslovakia will be complete at the Fair, in which especially the manufacturers of glassware, porcelain, toys, leather goods, kitchen and household articles, textiles and fancy goods will take part.

Last Fair's business results have been excellent and many importers from oversea countries were among buyers. Also for this Autumn, buyers from all parts of the world have applied to the Fair management.

People Put On Their Mettle

GANDHIJI JUSTIFIES CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON INDIAN STATES

When States People Realise Power Of Satyagraha They Would Get Swaraj Earlier Than British India

A justification of the Congress attitude vis-a-vis the Indian States and an appeal to the States subjects to realise the full meaning and potency of Satyagraha in their struggles for relative freedom is the subject of an article entitled "States" by Mahatma Gandhi in Saturday's "Harijan."

"Events seem to have justified the wisdom of the Congress resolution of non-intervention in the affairs of the states" says Gandhiji. "The constitution, however unjust, arbitrary and illogical it may be, is such that, legally and politically, every state small or big is in an independent entity in its relation to the other states and that part of India which is called British in contradistinction from the states. The similarity common to all is that they are under the iron grip of British rule. But geographically and ethnically the people of the states and the other parts of India are one and indivisible. We, the thirty-three crores of men and women, are blood relations who cannot be parted by any constitutional or military device. This natural relationship is working itself without let or hindrance because of the recognition of the constitutional fact while it lasts. That is the way of Satyagraha or the way of non-resistance to evil. It is the ascetic method in which the physician allows the poison to work itself out by setting in motion all the natural forces and letting them have full play.

"By its resolution of non-interference the Congress put the States' people on their mettle, in other words set in motion the natural forces, i.e., the powers latent in the people themselves.

In the few recent instances it has been found that the people having discovered their strength they used it without any aid from outside and won full victory. The result also was that the assistance of Congressmen was invoked by the States authorities in order to settle the differences between themselves and their people. No doubt this method like every other known to mankind has its limitations. The Congress cannot dictate unreasonable terms. The people must have a real grievance and they must approach it with pure hands, for the tool of satyagraha is "Ahimsa", i.e., self-suffering without inflicting suffering on the opponent for the vindication of a cause which must be absolutely Just.

"If only the people of the States can realise the full meaning and potency of Satyagraha, i.e., non-violence, they will win their relative freedom before India as a whole comes to its own. And they will have to before India has Independence.

"Thus they can have full liberty of non-violent speech, writing and action without having to deal with cumbersome British machinery. They can secure with comparative ease a more equitable, even if not an equal, distribution of the wealth produced in the States. They can, without much effort, regulate the privy purse of their princes and can have cheap and pure justice guaranteed. They can deal with the problem of poverty and village reconstruction with infinitely greater ease than in unwieldy and bureaucracy-ridden British India. They can have real national education for the want-ing.

"This will o[illegible] doubt far short of the independence that the Congress wants. But if the people of the majority of the major States attain their full height, the day of independence will be hastened in a manner no one has dreamt of. Let not the reformers in the States therefore be unduly impatient; let them not forget their limitations and above all the conditions of success, viz., strictest observance of truth and non-violence. They must be ready to face bullets without flinching but also without lifting their little finger in so-called self-defence. A Satyagrahi abjures the right of self-defence. Let it also be remembered that a Satyagrahi's minimum is also his maximum.—A.P.

SATYAGRAHA IN U. P. VILLAGES

Protest Against Plan To Eject Peasants

DEHRA DUN, (By Mail).

Peasants of the village Dhur (near Kalsi) about 30 miles from Dehra Dun are reported to have started Satyagraha following their alleged threatened ejectment from the lands they are now occupying. The Cantonment authorities who administer these lands wish, it is stated, to give them to Army Contractors as Jagirs for dairy farming. Notices have, it is understood, been served on the tenants to vacate the lands. Mr. Deo Dutt President, and Mr. Sinha, Organising Secretary of the District Congress Committee interviewed the District authorities in this connection who expressed their inability to intervene in the matter.

An emergency meeting of the Daocub was convened on July 6 to consider the situation. Pandit G. B. Pant, Premier, Dr Katju and Mr Mohanlal Saxena Resident of the P.C.C have been appraised of the situation. Mr Saxena is arriving here on July 6. Mr. M. N. Roy is also closely watching the situation. Meanwhile he has advised the peasants to remain peaceful. Mr. Roy will attend the meeting of the D.C.C.—A.P.

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Wet And Unreliable Weather

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The weather in Bombay continues to be wet and unreliable. The sky remained overcast and there was a continuous rainfall of varying intensity from a drizzle to a drench on Friday night and Saturday morning.

Constant heavy showers of rain however, gave relief after the sultry weather of a few days ago. It is however argued by weather prophets that the monsoon might not behave in an orderly and decent fashion. Ample evidence of it could be found in its behaviour in the past.

The monsoon broke this year before the end of May and there was a continuous downpour for days and days. Conditions however changed in the last few days. For a few days it was awfully sultry and raincoats and hats were discarded straightaway. People then again wished and prayed for the coming of the gentle drops from heaven. The same people, it may be mentioned cursed the rain because it proved a nuisance.

True the weather is fickle and inconstant, but so are men. They curse and bless in the same breath. The monsoon however will go on in its own mysterious manner regardless of the wishes and curses of men.

And it goes on. Today it is wet but nobody can predict with certainty whether it will remain so a few hours hence. Conditions go on changing with the advance of every line. Now there are visible signs of bright sunshine everywhere, though a few minutes back, the sky was clouded.

The Colaba Observatory recorded the following rainfall during the 24 hours ending 12 a. m., today:—

		Total	Last Year
Colaba	1.46	36.64	20.70
E.G. Hospital	1.06	33.02	31.63
J.J. Hospital	0.95	34.80	26.54
Matunga	1.20	35.43	25.46

The rainfall this year is now 10.10 inches above normal. The maximum temperature was 81.6 the minimum 75.4.

The Congress Party in the Cochin Legislative Council at its meeting held under the presidency of Mr. K. N. Namboodripad decided to fix the salary of the Rural Development Minister, Mr. Ambat Sivarama Menon, who was elected on Congress ticket, at Rs. 500 per mensem.

Late Mr. G. S. Khaparde

Last Of Tilak's Eminent Contemporaries

(By "BRAHMAGIRI")

The late Mr. G. S. Khaparde was first a friend and then a politician. His loyalty to Tilak when he was alive and also after his death is something very remarkable. Unlike several thinkers, he believed that the progress made by the country under Gandhiji's leadership is not a continuation but a deviation of the line Tilak had taken. He never saw his way to agree with Gandhiji.

Mr. Khaparde has not written much. If he had it would have been remarkable in the literature of any Indian language—Marathi, Hindi or Gujarati—or English. But he has kept a copious and regular diary, which would prove in valuable to a student of India's political history of the last fifty years.

In the eighties and nineties of the last century and the first two decades of the current one, the late Mr. Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde exercised considerable influence over the political movements that dominated India's public life in those days. He chiefly did so as an associate and a colleague of the late Lokamanya Tilak. Besides being his friend in private life, Khaparde was his political and legal adviser too. He was co-trustee with Tilak in the famous "Tai Maharaj case and went to England more than once as much for Tilak as for himself on this account. Besides he made great efforts in England to secure Tilak's release after his conviction for Sedition in 1907. But he did not succeed. For full two and half years he was abroad and away from his home only to be helpful to Tilak

Political Adviser

The great propaganda work he did for Tilak at the time of the Surat Congress and later during Tilak's Home Rule Campaign is well known. Mr. Khaparde, along with the late Mr. Joseph Baptista was Tilak's principal adviser in the matter of entry in the Congress after his return from Mandalay Jail. He was President of the Belgaum Provincial Conference in 1914, where the Nationalist Party of Tilak took the decision of re-entering the Congress, which the Party had left at Surat. Messrs. Kelkar and Khadilkar also supported Tilak in this move—as much because they had to carry out orders as because they agreed with him—but all other followers of Tilak including the late S. M. Paranjpe, A. B. Kolhatkar, L. B. Bhopatkar and others were opposed to this move.

Opponent Of Gandhism

Mr. Khaparde, with Mr. Baptista, enjoyed the distinction of having never surrendered to the Gandhian avalanche which flooded the country in 1920 after Tilak's death in the form of the Non-Co-operation movement. All other colleagues and followers of Tilak either temporarily or permanently went over to Gandhi's camp but these two people did not. With the death of Mr. G. S. Khaparde, the chain of Tilak's close friends of his own age practically ends. Mr. Khaparde was the grand old man of Berar, held almost in awe by everybody. He was popularly known as the "Nabab of Berar," a title which he fully deserved. His princely bearing, his picturesque apparel, particularly his head dress, easily distinguished him in any gathering of men. He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, in that he came of a 'sowkar' family his father in addition being a Deputy Commissioner of Berar.

Revolt Against Ranade

When Khaparde was born, most educated Indians agreed with the late Mr. Justice Ranade's dictum that British Rule in India was a "Divine Dispensation." The generation which grew in the seventies and eighties of the nineteenth century had begun to question the validity of Ranade's dictum This generation consolidated itself as the Tilak school of thought, and Khaparde was a prominent member of that school. Khaparde was first in Government service and would have risen very high, but he gave it up after a few years. He began practice as an Advocate and became prosperous. He had a most generous disposition and spent even more lavishly than he earned. No one who went to him to ask a favour ever returned unsatisfied. He even mortgaged the jewellery of his wife in order to satisfy the demand of a friend in difficulty.

A Finished Orator

Khaparde was a man of great erudition. He had read very widely and very deeply Sanskrit and English literature. His discourses and lectures which lasted for hours were literary feasts. He could speak with ease and grace in English, Gujarati, and Hindustani. On this account he was of very great service to the late Mr. Tilak during his Home Rule campain. He was not a friend of Tilak in his very early life; in fact he once publicly opposed him at a social conference at Nagpur and threatened to turn him out. But later he became his great admirer and close follower in all respects. Khaparde's powers of speech were greatly admired in England during the Home Rule campaign, where he came to be known as "the Indian Mark Twain."

Self-Satisfied Man

For the last twenty years he was in practical retirement. Only once, in 1925, he went to Poona to open the Tilak Memorial Building. For eighteen years continuously he was a member of the Council of State, and it was almost a convention in Berar that nobody should contest that seat as long as Khaparde was alive For the last election he did not stand owing to failing health. From the Hindu point of view, Khaparde lived a rich and meritorious life. Of late he was mainly engrossed in the study of the Geeta and the Upanishads, and the more he read of it the more he felt that Gandhism as a philosophy was a negation of true Hinduism. Anybody who saw him of late came away with the impression that he had the satisfaction of having lived a full life. He died at the age of 84. His wife died about ten years ago, keeping him company practically throughout his life. That a Hindu wife should die in such glory, prosperity in the midst of her sons and grand children is considered to be particularly fortunate, Mr. Khaparde had, therefore, little to complain about.

His Diary-A Heritage

Khaparde did not write much but if he would have written anything, it would have been something any literature could be proud of. He has, however, kept a regular diary and in the hands of a good writer, it would make excellent material for a history of modern Maharashtra

All his three sons are successful men. The eldest, Mr. B. G. Khaparde, was till recently Minister of Education in the C.P. and is now a prominent leader of the Opposition in the C.P. Assembly, another is a professor in a Benares College and the third a high Government Official.

Women volunteers of Ahmedabad going out for collections for China Fund. The majority of them are members of the Jyoti Sangh.

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MATINEE TO-DAY: 2-30 P.M.
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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I And II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s
Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc|s for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc|s for Transmission II.

a.m.

8-0 With Instrumentalists, 8-15 Tunes of the Town, 8-30 Categorically Singing.

TRANSMISSION II

a.m.

11-30 By Request, 11-40 Bombay Orchestra. 11-55 Faiyaz Khan music.

p.m.

12-30 For Children (Marathi), 1-0 Lunch Hour Music, 5-30 Roshan Ali, 6-0 Readings from Books (Marathi), 6-5 Gujarati Variety Programme, 6-30 Bombay I: Medium-wave Prem Pariksha, Hindustani sketch, 6-30 Bombay II: Short-wave Evensong, 7-0 Roshan Ali of Hyderabad. 7-35 Ada Chautal, 7-40 Musical Tour, 8-10 Two Sarangis, 8-25 Saraswati Mane, 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Vichitra Been, Sudh Sarang, 9-30 News, 9-45 India and Sport talk by A. F. S. Talyarkhan, 10-0 Fayaz Khan light music

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc|s
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Tickling Tunes, 7-15 Pahari Geets and Ghazals, 7-35 Shamshadbai, 7-55 Sarode Recital, 8-0 Classical Music, 8-15 Shamshadbai, 8-30 For Young Listeners.

TRANSMISSION II

noon

12-0 Filmland

p.m.

1-0 Light Variety Concert, 6-0 Artists in Making, 7-0 Musical Parade, 7-20 Manohar and Aziz. 7-30 For Villagers Only, 8-0 Readings from Books, 8-15 A Poetical Symposium, 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani, 9-30 in English 9-45 Sports Review 10-0 from Lahore Two Strausses, 10-55 News

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,590 kc|s
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,995 kc|s.

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I, 7-30 Bundhu Khan, 8-0 to 8-15 Programme as in Delhi I 8-15 Dance Hits, 8-30 String Melodies, 8-45 Ghazals, 8-55 Shamshadbai, 9-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Umrao Khan. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 For the Highbrow. 10-35 Shamshadbai. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the programmes from Delhi II will be broadcast also on the following wavelengths:

Transmissions I & II: 19.8m. 15,160 kc|s.

Transmission III: 31.3m. 9,590 kc|s.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 810 kc|s
(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

a.m.

8-36 Bina Chowdhury, 8-51 Sudhir Banerjee, 9-11 Dhirendra Ch. Mittra, 9-41 Bina Chowdhury, 9-51 Maya Devi, 10-11 Music Lesson, 10-51 Stage and Screen, 11-6 Francisco Casanovas.

p.m.

6-6 Church Service, 7-21 Abbasuddin Ahmed, 7-36 Suprova Ghose, 7-51 Akichan Dutt, 8-6 News Weather (Bengali), 8-21 Abasuddin Ahmed, 8-36 Anil Bagchi, 8-56 Suprova Ghose, 9-6 News, 9-21 Pianoforte Recital, 9-36 Future of Science 9-51 Vocal Interlude, 10-1 Masterpieces: 2.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres 1,500 kc|s

a.m.

9-0 Announcements in Hindustani, 9-5 Inayat Husain, 9-15 Zeenat Begam, 9-25 Kishan Lal, 9-35 Lal Mohammad, 9-45 Khyber Radio, 9-55 Roshan Lal, 10-5 Mehr Bakhsh, 10-10 Zubaida Begam 10-20, G. A. Khan Gwaliori, 10-30 Zohra Jabeen, 10-40 Fateh Mohammad, 10-50 Shamshad Begam.

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani, 5-40 Kishan Lal, 6-0 Zeenat Begam, 6-20 Violin and Tabla, 6-25 Shamshad Begam, 6-55 Matwalli Adaen, 7-0 Zeenat Begam, 7-20 Inayat Husain, 7-25 Shamshad Begam, 7-45 Shair ka khwab 8-15 hour with villagers, 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani, 9-30 In English, 9-45 Galaxy of Stars,

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc|s.

p.m.

6-30 Classical music. 6-50 Religious music. 7-10 Piano recital. 7-15 Umra Zia Begam. 7-30 For countryside. 8 Ghulam Haidar. 8-15 Feroz Nizami. 8-35 Umra Zia Begam. 8-55 Ghulam Haidar. 9 Umra Zia Begam and Ghulam Haidar. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Ghulam Haidar. 9-55 Umra Zia Begam. 10-15 Feroz Nizami. 10-35 Umra Zia Begam. 10-50 Ghulam Haidar and Umra Zia Begam.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres. 1,022 kc|s.

p.m.

6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. 6-40 Shrimati Vasanti Palit. 6-55 Abdur Rehman Akhtar. 7-15 Babban Jan. 7-45 Confucius, talk in Hindustani by Niaz Fatehpuri. 8 Malhars. 8-50 Shrimati Basanti Palit. 9 Abdur Rehman Akhtar. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Abdur Rehman Akhtar. 10-10 Mushtaribai of Fyzabad. 10-35 Hirdai Kumar.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres, 1,420 kc|s.

p.m.

5-30 Shrimati Swarana Saraswati. 6-25 Venkataraman. 6-40 Swaminatha Pillai. 8-10 Musical interlude. 8-20 Amateur music. 8-30 Shrimati Swarna Saraswati. 9-15 News, weather. 9-30 Sport review, by R. D. Denniston. 9-45 Simhachala Bhagavathar.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres, 4,950 kc|s.

p.m.

5-30 to 6 Programme as in Madras I. 6 For villager (Telugu). 6-30 For villager (Tamil). 7 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Amelita Galli-Curci: Soprano. 10 Arthur L. Vander Holt.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 21.53 Mc|s (13.93m). GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m).
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m).
GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m).
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m)

p.m.

7-30 G. T. Pattman. 8 Westminster Players. 8-30 Atmospherics. 9-15 Weekly Newsletter & Sports summary. 9-40 Religious Service. 10-50 to 11-45 Arabic programme.

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A.I.R. Bombay Programmes

Peaks Of The Week

SUNDAY (10th July)—From 6-30 to 7-35 p. m. European programme on short-wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian Music and other items. —Fyazkhan of Baroda "Prem Pariksha" a Hindustani play. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p. m. English Talks at 9-45 p. m. "Indian and Sport". By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. European Music and other items. Evensong.

MONDAY (11th July)—Indian Music and other items. Rafique Gaznavi. Sumati Wadkar. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p. m. English Talks at 9-45 p. m. "Short Story". By A. A. Kanekar. D. Symington. European Music and other items. The Radio Quartet. Symphony Night.

TUESDAY (12th July)—From 10 to 11 p. m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian Music and other items. Sawai Gandharva. Ahalyabai. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p. m. English Talks at 9-45 p. m. "The Fortnight's Events". By Kapila Kandwalla. "Sound Advice." European Music and other items. Dance Music.

WEDNESDAY (13th July)—Indian Music and other items. Saraswatibai Faterpekar. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p. m. English Talks at 9-45 p. m. K. R. Tatnis. V. K. R. V. Rao. European Music and other items. Egidio Verga Olive Lloyd: Soprano. The Radio Salon Orchestra.

THURSDAY (14th July)—From 10 to 11 p. m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian Music and other items. Hirabai Barodekar. "Khuni Kon?" A Marathi Play. Krishnabai Hukkeri. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. "Sa-re-ga". Music Lessons. By B. R. Deodhar. "Contract Bridge". C. S. D'Andrade. European Music and other items. Chamber Music.

FRIDAY 15th July)—Indian Music and other items. Gangubai of Hubli. Yusuf Effendi. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. "Tonight in Bombay." European Music and other items. Hazel David: Soprano Elli Millet: Pianoforte

SATURDAY (16th July)—Indian Music and other items. Allabandi Jaipurwali. Relay from the Bombay Music Circle. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. "Marathi Books". (By V. V. H. Kulkarni. European Music and other items. AIR Symphonic Strings. Dance Music.

WORKING OF "XB" ENGINES

Inclusion Of Indian Expert Likely In Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 9.

I understand, the Government of India are likely to consider the inclusion of an expert from Indian Railways in the proposed Committee for enquiring into working of XB engines. It is said the proposal as placed before the Standing Finance Committee was based on the idea that as the Railway Board was responsible for the design and purchase of these engines, no one associated with or working under the Railway Board should be appointed to the Committee but as a result of discussions in the Standing Finance Committee, it is possible that the Government of India may consider the inclusion of at least one Indian expert.

Inter-Provincial Kidnapping Case

Witnesses Arriving From Punjab To Jubbulpore To Give Evidence

JUBBULPORE, July 9.

Witnesses are now arriving from the Punjab to give evidence in the first inter-provincial kidnapping case in India, in which Munshi Singh and fifteen others are being prosecuted on alleged charges of kidnapping women from the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and selling them in the Punjab before Mr. K. P. Tewari, first class magistrate of Jubbulpore.

Sunder Singh a 'lambardar' of Batala in the Punjab, said that about 15 months ago, he bought Mst. Gomti from Munshi Singh, Beni, Sadhusingh and Gokulchand at Nasirpur for Rs. 100, paying Munshi Singh the amount in the presence of the co-accused. Five days before he purchased her, Munshi Singh apprised him of the sale through Dina Julana, who came to his village about two miles distant from Nasirpur.

Accompanied by Bhansingh and Kesarsingh of his village, he went down and in the presence of the accused settled the bargain, as he was informed by them that there was no risk in the purchase. The witness further said that Mst. Gomti was still his wife and had come to give evidence in the case.

Cross-examined, the witness said that he knew that for the past 20 years women were being sold in Nasirpur village, but he never informed the police. The women were sold publicly and about eight of them were bought by men of his village. Witness said he bought Mst. Gomti as his wife was blind, and had also purchased a woman at Dholpur for Rs 400 about three years ago.

Sunder Singh of Amritsar said that he supplied horses on hire. He knew accused Hunamata, who about 18 months ago hired a horse from him for Rs. 3 to take a woman, aged about 15, from Vyas to Nasirpur. About five months ago again, a sub-inspector a constable and the same woman requested the witness to take their luggage on hire to Nasirpur

The case is proceeding.—United Press.

Progress Of Prohibition In Saran

No Professional Smuggling Cases: Addicts Give Up Drinks: Toddy-Tappers Adjust Themselves To New Conditions

PATNA, July 7.

"Of a total number of 2,00,000 addicts, about 1,96,000 have given up drinks and drugs. Tappers have now taken kindly to the campaign and are adjusting themselves to the new conditions. According to the latest fortnightly report there were only tw cases of illicit tapping. Professional smuggling of liquor or drugs is non-existent. Considering the area and population of the district there have been only a few offences against the excise laws and the beneficial economic effects of the campaign have been noticeable in the general feeling of happiness among the women and children of the addicts."

Thus runs a review of the progress of the Prohibition campaign inaugurated in Saran District about three months ago by the Bihar Ministry.

The review adds:—

"It appears that a small percentage of ex-addicts have discovered guava, tobacco, wild 'bhang' leaves mixed together with guava leaves and myrabalan and 'bhang' as substitutes for 'ganja', while some others have taken to beer, and tea as substitutes for liquor. This was responsible for a very slight increase in the consumption of foreign liquor. But the percentage of such ex-addicts is very small.

NO PROFESSIONAL SMUGGLING

No cases of professinal smuggling have been reported.

On the eve of Prohibition the number of tappers in the district were approximately 5,000 and the number of licencees was 2,137. Of the tappers, about 2,500 have migrated to other districts to earn a livelihood, while 410 licencees have left the district and appear to have taken licences in other districts. Of the remaining tappers and licencees about 2,309 have found employment.

The Congress assisted in the detection of offences against the excise laws. The total number of cases detected on information supplied by the Congress was 13. Government will welcome co-operation of all public bodies and temperance workers in stamping out the drink and drug evil and making Prohibition a success."—United press.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Mrs. Naidu To Address

The annual Convocation of the Andhra University has been, with the approval of H. E. the Chancellor, fixed to take place on Thursday, the 1st December, 1938. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has kindly accepted the invitation of the Chancellor to deliver the Convocation address.

Muslim M. L. A. Dies Of Heart-Failure

(From Our Correspondent).

KARAD: July 8.

Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed Katchi, M.L.A., from Satara District and President of the Karad Municipality for the last 12 years, suddenly died of heart-failure at 1 a.m. to-day. He leaves behind him five sons and one brother.

First Woman Scientist Gets Premchand Studentship

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Mrs. Biva Majumdar professor of mathematics in the Victoria Institute, Calcutta, and the wife of Dr. R. C. Majumdar of the Bose Research Institute, a distinguised physicist of international reputation, is the first woman scientist to be awarded Premchand Raichand Studentship, which is the highest academic distinction in the gift of the Calcutta University.

Mrs. Majumdar has been carrying on research work on Astrophysics in the Bose Research Institute under her husband, and is the author of several original works on the problem of conduction and absorption in stellar material and of the radial limitation of the general magnetic field of the sun. She read a paper on "Eddington's theory of capacity co-efficient in stars" at the Astrophysical Conference organised by Dr. M. N. Saha at Allahabad last year, under the presidentship of the world famous astronomer, Prof. A. C. Eddington of the Cambridge University.

Mrs. Majumdar is now only 26. —United Press.

HARIJAN SANGH LEADERS AT CUTTACK

CUTTACK, July 7.

In the course of their tour to study the working of the Congress ministries in different provinces to improve the conditions of the Harijans, Messrs. P. R. Thakur and Radhanath Das, members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, arrived here yesterday. They are staying with the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier.

They propose to go to Madras next and then to the other provinces. On their way back they will go to Wardha to acquaint Mahatma Gandhi with their impressions of the tour

It may be recalled that when Mahatma Gandhi was in Calcutta, a deputation of some scheduled Caste members of the Bengal Assembly waited on him. Mahatmji advised them to have first hand knowledge of the work done by the Congress ministers to improve the lot of the Harijans.

Messrs. Thakur and Das had some discussion with the Premier. They met Mr. Nabakrishna Choudhury, Secretary of the Congress Assembly Party, Mr Nanda Kishore Das, Deputy Speaker of the Orissa Assembly, who is the Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh also, and other Congress leaders—United Press.

Orissa Cabinet Serves Harijan Cause

CUTTACK, July 8.

Mr. P. R. Thakur and Mr. Radhanath Das, scheduled caste members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, who are on a mission to study the working of the various Congress Ministries to improve the condition of the Harijans, issued a joint statement in course of which they said that, though Orissa had a very poor revenue to meet the expenditure on different departments, yet she had not neglected to devote a portion of it to the cause of the Harijans. The Ministry was trying its level best to give industrial education and training to the youths

"The Congress Government has," they added, "practically nationalised every walk of life in the province, and after coming to Orissa from Bengal, we feel as if we are living in a free India."—United Press.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR RAILWAYS

SIMLA: July 6.

There was a meeting of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways at Simla, yesterday and to-day.

The most important of the matters considered was the programme placed before them by the Railway Board of expenditure on rolling stock for the year 1939-'40. The programme was fully approved, the total expenditure provided being 383.86 lakhs, of which 104 lakhs will be on locomotives and boilers, 103 on carriages and 174 on wagons.

This includes a provision of about 11 lakhs for the purchase of 10 rail cars for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to counteract the effect of the intensive road motor-bus competition in certain areas served by that Railway. Rail cars are already in use on that Railway and have been found a success. Of the total of 77 lakhs spent on carriages for passengers, about 49 is provided for lower class carriages.

The programme provides mainly for the replacement of stock, which has outlived its economic life and on which further repair and maintenance charges would be prohibitive and also to replace stock already condemned and broken up and not yet replaced. About 125 lakhs will be spent for the purchase of 2,500 broad gauge general service wagons. All these wagons also will be practically on replacement account.

The Committee, besides approving the creation of certain gazetted posts mainly to strengthen the commercial side of railways, as recommended by the Railway Enquiry Committee, approved the grant of an advance allotment of 135 lakhs for purchase of imported stores during 1939-'40.

Ahmedabad District Board

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

At the first meeting of the newly elected members of the Ahmedabad District Board held this afternoon Mr Bhailal Sarabhai Patel (Congress) was elected President of the Board for the current year

Reports from Broach and Surat also state that at these places also Congress candidates were elected as Presidents of District Boards.—United Press.

Mr. Kunzru's Tour To Australia

COLOMBO, July 9.

The Hon. Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru who will lead the delegation of the Indian Institute of International Affairs to the Quinquennial Conference to be held in September next in Sydney (New South Wales), will arrive here on August 3 to study the condition of Indian labour in Ceylon. He will stay here till August 14, and sail for Australia where he is expected to arrive on September 1.

After attending the conference Pandit Kunzru proposes to return to India via Fiji and the Malaya islands.

Other delegates from India are Mr. M. Ghiasuddin, M.L.A. (Central) and Dr. Kalidas Nag.—United Press

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POPULAR LADY SUPERINTENDENT DEAD

By the premature passing away of Miss Mithibai Jehangirji Kalapesi, the Patel Girls' School has lost its popular lady superintendent, the Ladies' Central Club, its energetic secretary and treasurer; the various sewing and cutting classes, their able instructor and examiner, and the poor girl students, their teacher and benefactor.

Miss Kalapesi had specialised in milnery and tailoring, and had obtained the London Diploma in Domestic Science and Arts. She was also the recipient of a certificate from the London Women's Institute for her proficiency in Milnery.

The Patel School and the Wadia Classes at Rustompura were closed for two days as a mark of respect. Meetings of teachers and pupils were held at both the Institutions, and resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

The late Miss Kalapesi was a modest writer, a quiet worker and a silent helper of the poor girl students. Her funeral was largely attended, and there is a move for perpetuating her memory at her favourite Patel School. Her younger sister and life long companion, Miss Shirinbai, is appointed as Lady Superintendent amidst the entire satisfaction of the student circle. B.F.B.

ONE DAY'S FAST BY CHINESE IN DACCA

DACCA: July 9.

In response to the appeal of the Congress President and also the Overseas Chinese Labour Association, the Chinese residents of Dacca observed fasting yesterday and gave their earnings of the day to the local Congress Committee in aid of the distressed people in China.—United Press.

Mr. S. M. Yusuf, who directed Rangila Mazdoor now running at Lamington Talkies.

Fascism Destroyed Culture & Art

World Writers' Contribution To Progress

SPANISH WAR, AN ORGANISED CONSPIRACY

"THERE IS NO INDIAN CUL TURE, BECAUSE IT DOES NOT EXIST. NO NATION CAN HAVE A LIVING CULTURE WITHOUT THE LIBERTY TO PRESERVE T HAT CULTURE."

So declared Dr. Mulk Raj An and, the Indian author, in the course of a lecture on "Our Cultu ral Heritage."

The lecture was held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, at Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday evening. Mr. M. R. Masani was in the chair.

Dr. Anand stated that he did not propose to talk about that culture which was represented by a picture of Ganesh and Shri Krishna printed in Germany and worshipped in Indian homes.

In India to-day there was no culture, because India did not enjoy the liberty to preserve a living culture.

The speaker then referred to the international situation, specially the war in Spain and said that, at no other time in the history of the world had the writers and intellectuals of the world taken up a united stand in favour of all that was progressive as the writers of the world had done now.

FOUL EXPRESSION.

The culture that was produced by industrialism and cash-in-excess literature and art was such that it destroyed every sensibility and the intellectuals revolted against it.

The speaker felt that it was nothing but foul to interpret one art in terms of another. In 1935, the writers of the world met in a Conference in Defence of Culture against Fascism.

The Aryan myth which Hitler started and thus persecuted the Jews, was a definite move against culture. The writers, who met, decided that, to understand the past culture, it was essential to study the art and literature of the past of each country, and assimilate the technique, instead of merely imitating.

A plan of an Encyclopaedia of World Culture was evolved at this Conference. India was to contribute about her own national culture unbiased by British culture.

Writers and intellectuals in Europe were shocked at the incidents in Spain and went to Spain to defend Spanish culture against the onslaughts of Fascism. He considered the war in Spain to be an organised conspiracy against everything that stood for progress. Fascism destroyed culture and art. Fascism is another name for Imperialism or reactionarism.

NO TIME TO DEFEND CULTURE.

In India, he added, where political urgencies and economic necessities demanded immediate attention, there was hardly time to defend either culture or art.

Concluding he stated that the Left Movement in Western Europe was not dead. It was alive. In France, the Left was the most organised and would not be crushed. The speaker defended the action of the Popular Front Government of France in regard to the Colonies. He said that sometimes it was essential to recede a bit to gain one's objective.

Run-away Victory For Cheshires

Indian Football League Trounced In Inter-League Match

The Cheshire Regiment, the winners of the first division, in Harwood League Football Tournament, trounced the Combined Indian Football League side, in fifth of the series of Inter-League football matches, arranged by the Western India Football Association, by as many as 7 goals without a reply, at the Cooperage, on Saturday evening.

The Champions gained the upper hand right from the start and attacking continuously, opened their account in the 3rd minute, when Keegans drew first blood, after Jagadish had made a faulty save from a long shot from Pennington.

The second goal followed 7 minutes later, Sutton heading in a corner-kick. The same player scored again in the next minute but the referee disallowed the point, blowing Sutton for off-side.

About 6 minutes before the half-time whistle, Keegans put his side one more up. The winner's centre-forward tackled the opposing goal-keeper and the referee blew up and had the ball bounced in the goal-mouth. Following a scramble in front of the Indian goal, Keegans made no mistake.

There was no further change in the score till the teams crossed over.

Soon after resumption, Sutton obtained the 4th goal. The Cheshires continued to exert pressure and a little later Jagadish saved a hot shot from Tesseyman. Keegans got possession off the rebound but hit the crossbar.

In the 20th minute from the restart, Sutton got a gift goal; Jagadish was to blame for being unable to deal with a feeble shot.

Keegans and Sutton obtained a goal each, before the final whistle and the Regiment came out winners by 7 goals to nil.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

Before asking Mrs. C. B. Sethna to present the trophies to the winners and the runners of the (first division) Harwood League Football Tournament Mr. Henrichs, President of the Western India Football Association, thanked the press for their co-operation and the Bombay Referee's Association for their willing help in making the Harwood League a success.

RESULT:—

CHESHIRES 7 Goals.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE Nil.

TEAMS:—

CHESHIRES: — Stubbs; Slack and Barnes; Benson, Smith and Chamley; Tesseyman, Sutton, Keegans, Blaney and Pennington.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE: —Jagadish; Napoleon and Dhanakoti; Alvares, Gopal and Tekchand; Douglas, Radakrishna, Michael, Muni and Dhakuram.

REFEREE:—W. Bradley.

LINESMEN:—L. Hibbert and Sh. Ahmed Din.

To-day's Second Division Match

Blue Rangers v. Bombay Telephone Cooperage at 5-30 p. m.

DR. L. B. JOSHI.

Dr. L. B. Joshi passed F.R.C.S. (Lond.), in May 1938. He is only 28. Dr. L. B. Joshi after graduating himself from the G. S. Medical College, Bombay, in 1934, left for England the same year. There he passed the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), in 1935, and the Primary F.R.C.S. in 1936. He worked as a House Surgeon in the K. E. M. Hospital in 1937.

LIGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR PATIALA

LAHORE, July 9.

The "United Press" understands that the committee appointed by His late Highness the Maharaja of Patiala for submitting their proposals on constitutional reforms in the State has concluded its labours.

It is understood that the committee recommended the formation of a legislative assembly composed of 50 members, 26 elected and 24 nominated, all being officials. Elected seats have been distributed among the three communities, namely, Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims, equally, though according to the population strength the Hindus are 38.4 per cent, the Sikhs 38.9 per cent, and the Muslims 20 per cent. One seat has been reserved for Harijans, their population being in the neighbourhood of 25,000 out of the total population of about 16,25,000.

The proposed constitutional reforms will remain in force for five years when the whole question will be re-examined in the light of the present experiment.—United Press.

Maya in Sagar's "Three" now in its third week at Roxy.

Holidays With Pay

LONDON, July 8.

The Government's holiday with Pay Bill is now published. In welcoming recently the proposals of Lord Amulree's Committee on the subject, the Minister of Labour undertook that the Government would give effect to the Committee's recommendations to the fullest practicable extent.

Mr. Ernest Brown then announced his intention of introducing a Bill empowering the Trade Boards and the Agricultural Wages Committees to provide for holidays with pay and enabling the machinery of the Minister of Labour to be used, if desired, in the administration of the holiday schemes. He expressed the hope that, if there was general desire to facilitate the passage of the Bill as a non-contentious measure, it would become Law during the present session.

In fulfilment of these undertakings Clause one of the Bill empowers the Trade Boards, the Agricultural Wages Committees and the Road Haulage Central Wages Board to direct that any workers, whose wages they regulate, shall be granted holidays. The duration of holidays is to be related to the period of employment with an employer. In the case of the Trade Boards and the Agricultural Wage Committees the holidays so granted cannot exceed a maximum of seven days in a year and in the case of the Agricultural Wages Committees there is a restriction that only three of these days can be required to be taken consecutively. Otherwise the times, periods and circumstances in which the holidays shall be allowed are left for settlement by the Wage Regulating Authority.

Clause Four of the Bill deals with the power to enable the machinery of the Ministry of Labour to be used in the administration of the holiday scheme for paid holidays. This power can be exercised only if a joint application for assistance is made by the organisations representing the employers and workers in an industry or a branch of industry to which the scheme relates.

It includes the making of arrangements whereby the Ministry will issue to the workers holiday payments due under the scheme. Where this power is used both the sums issued by the Ministry and the expenses attributable to the working of the scheme will be recoverable from the parties—B.O.W.

PANCH MAHAL DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD ELECTION

The first meeting of the newly elected members of the District Local Board was held at Godhra on 7th instant when Mr. W. S. Mukadam was proposed by Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant and elected unanimously amidst vociferous cheers.

Before the meeting of the Board flag salutation ceremony was performed by President District Congress Committee, Mr. Shrikant who delivered a short speech and the procession of the citizens and members marched to the office of the District Local Board, where the election of President and Vice-President and members of the different committees took place. Mr. Mukadam while occupying the chair made a speech worthy of the occasion and performed the flag hoisting ceremony. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the election took place without any discussion as there were no rival candidates.

Mangrol Turned Into Prison House

Labourers' Struggle To Break Bond Of Slavery

"Mangrol is a vast prison camp to-day. Not content with prohibiting all public meetings in the taluka during last month, the Baroda State authorities recently posted 50 armed policemen in the villages who terrorise the tenant and Hali (labour) strikers into submission. And now the Government, worked up to the highest pitch of nervous fear, has sought to seal up the taluka by banning the entry of noted Kisan and even student leaders from the area," says Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha in the course of a statement on Mangrol. Referring to the Lavet tenants' struggle he said: "The tenants are still adamant. They refused to deliver the half-share of the last cotton crops to their landlords and continue to demand that cash rent should in no case exceed one and half times the land revenue. The landlords on the other hand want 4-8 times land revenue in lieu of half-share. The matter was referred at the suggestion of the Naib Suba to Government whose decision would be bending on both parties.

"On the very morrow of this agreement, however, some landlords filed suits in Kathore court to eject their tenants. Evidently they have thrown to the winds all canons of decency and propriety which, in all cases of arbitration, require both the parties to preserve 'Status quo ante'. I am glad however to state that, according to the latest available information, the tenants are prepared to hold their lands at any cost, pending final decision of Government.

"Indeed, recent repressive orders in Mangrol have only extended and intensified the struggle. Now that all the villages are subjected to a virtual martial law regime, the tenants of the whole area are resolved to follow in the footsteps of Lavet and to declare a no-rent campaign unless their just demands are satisfied and all bans are withdrawn before the next harvest."

About the strike of 'Halis' Mr. Yagnik says:—The 'Halis' went on sporadic strikes in May last. The enraged landlords tried to terrorise them into submission, but, mostly in vain. The matter was referred to Naib Suba who decided that no labourer could be forced to work for any master to pay off debts which should be recovered through courts of law The 'Halis' heaved a sigh of relief and celebrated the end of their slavery

But the landlords proceeded to nullify in practice what they had agreed to in theory. On the very morrow of their agreement, they summoned their 'Hali debtors' to sign up agreements of yearly service on somewhat novel terms. This the 'Halis' rightly refused to do. They were determined not to work for the old masters who had been accustomed to treat them as slaves They would exercise their newly gained freedom of service and work for new masters on agreed terms

"This is the real issue between the labourers and landlords. The former are determined to be free while the latter are resolved to enslave them. The forms of contract may be new and 'tempting'. But as Mr. Mukerjee, the present Sar Suba stated in the Census Report of 1921, 'the new guise is not effective in concealing the old status'.

"The sanctity of human life is in the balance. I trust all decent people of all shades of opinion and parties will accord hearty support to the struggle of the Mangrol labourers and help to smash to smithereens, their age-old chains of slavery".

CZECH MINORITY QUESTION

Chamber To Meet To Discuss Govt. Proposals

PRAGUE, July 9.

It is reported that the draft proposals of the Government on firstly the Nationalities Statue, secondly the Languages Bill and thirdly a bill for the administrative reorganisation of the State are now complete.

It stated that the chamber would probably meet on July 21 to discuss the bills, but as the Germans have yet to be consulted, it will not be surprising if a further postponement is decided on.

The Sudeten headquarters deny that Herr Henlein is likely to visit London before the Autumn. —Reuter.

COMPLETE CAR PARK

COLOGNE, (By Mail).

A luxurious car park with running water electricity, facilities for cooking and bathing and even sleeping accommodation in a camp, has been built by Bayreuth.

It will be specially appreciated by motorists visiting the town for the Wagner Festival this summer —Reuter.

HEIR TO DUFFERIN

LONDON July 9.

The Marchioness of Dufferin has given birth to a son and heir—Reuter.

Railwaymen Vote Against Peace Alliance

LONDON, July 8

The National Union of Railwaymen at an annual conference at Southport yesterday defeated by 62 votes to 18 a resolution in favour of Popular Front and Progressive Peace Alliance of the Labour Co-operation Movement, Liberals, Communists, the Independent Labour Party and such conservatives as were prepared to support such a platform An amendment supporting the Labour Party's constitution was carried.—B. O. W

NEW ROMNEY PLUNGED IN DARKNESS

LONDON, July 8

Stormy weather with heavy showers of rain prevails over the greater part of England and in the outh considerable damage by lightning and flooding was reported yesterday. As a result of the storm last night, there was a complete breakdown of the electric light supply of New Romney and the neighbouring towns and the failure of the electricity undertaking at Bisley plunged in darkness the camp where marksmen from all parts of the Empire are gathered for the annual competition. In several parts of the country trees were uprooted by the gale.—B O. W

MOURNING SERVICES IN MEMORY OF HORSES

HANGCHOW (China).

All the Japanese soldiers in this district attended mourning services in memory of the thousands of horses killed in action in the Hankow area.

Hymns were sung at the services, which followed the Buddhistic rite —Reuter

NOTHING WOULD INDUCE HIM TO CHANGE HIS LOT

BELGRADE (By Mail).

Mefsud Chantich, young Muslim farm labourer, Shevarlia Bosnia, can find no use for cash.

As he asked for a season's hard work is food, clothing and occasional haircut. He says nothing would induce him to change his lot.—Reuter.

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Unfavourable Weather Checks Aggressive Selling

MODERATE ACTIVITY IN SILVER

BOMBAY, July 9.

NEW YORK COTTON

Lower Liverpool cables and reactionary tendency of Stock Exchange were the causes of depressed feeling in New York Cotton. Slightly unfavourable weather checked aggressive selling but general tendency displayed easiness.

BOMBAY BULLION.

Silver market was moderately active on scattered buying and covering influenced by steadier London cables but subsequently the trading turned quiet with absence of follow-up.

There was very little activity in gold as uncertainty surrounding dollar movements checked enterprise with the result that movements were narrowed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, July 9.

Previous closing	9.08
To-day's opening	8.96
Difference	—12
To-day's closing	8.94
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, July 9.

Previous closing	5.02
To-day's opening	5.06
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	5.01
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 156-8
April May 1939	Rs. 174-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 9.

The New York cotton was somewhat depressed by lower Liverpool cables and reactionary tendency of Stock Exchange but slightly unfavourable weather checked aggressive selling, although the general tendency showed easiness.

The trading in October commenced at 8.96 i.e. twelve points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered hedging and realising but thereafter prices partially rallied, but subsequently again eased and closed finally at 8.94.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 9.

American July (4.96) 4.95
American October (5.03) 5.01
Egyptian July (7.06) 7.10
Egyptian November (6.88) 6.90

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 9.

In the local market New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 175-8 and subsequently the price rose to Rs. 175-10. The market declined in sympathy with weak New York advices and closed finally at Rs. 174-8.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 9.

There were no tea sales to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop July/August (£18 value) £18 value
Dunlop August (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning August (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4 value) 7 1/4 value
Forward October December (7 5/16 paid and buyers) 7 5/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, July 9.

Liverpool wheat market closed today at July 74 1/4.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 9.

Previous closing	4.94 1/4
To-day's opening	4.94 1/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.93 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 9.

Previous closing	4.94.03
To-day's opening	4.94.37
To-day's closing	4.94.06

FRANC RATE

London, July 9.

Previous closing	178.40
To-day's opening	178.40
To-day's closing	178.46

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, July 9.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94.37 and then fell to 4.94.00 on the absence of support.

Franc opened at 178.40 and then fell to 178.44 on scattered pressure.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.306) 13.310
New York on Bombay (36.88) 36.89
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/8) 0.91 1/8
London on Milan (93.85) 93.90
London Shanghai (0-9 nominal) 0-8 7/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-1-1 1/2) £7-1-1 1/2
Silver (19 1/4d.) 19 5/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 9.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Little general buying. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 9.

Spot	(19 1/4d.) 19 5/16d+1/16
Forward	(19 1/16d.) 19 3/16d+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 9.

Gold Bar Fine per ounce (£7-1-1 1/2) £7-1-1 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 9.

SILVER			
Silver ready	50	10	0
Silver Ashad	50	8	0
Silver Shravan	50	6	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	35	6	6
Gold Ashad	35	7	0
Gold Shravan	35	7	6
Sovereign	22	11	6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 9.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July 75 1/8 and October 68 3/8. The market was quiet and featureless with overnight Foreign cables creating hesitancy on part of buyers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 9.

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 57 1/8) dol 57
General Motors (dol 38) dol 38 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 5/8) dol 33 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed finally at Rs. 98/14 at 5 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 9.

London Stock Exchange is closed today.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 9.

Wheat September	4	3	0
Wheat January	4	5	6
Wheat May	3	5	3
Linseed September	7	4	3
Linseed May	5	1	3

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 9.

To-day's closing quotations.

Sind cotton July	14	11	9
Sind cotton January	15	12	9
Punjab July	12	14	6
Desi American July	18	14	0
Desi American January	19	4	9
Tone dull.			
Wheat July	21	9	0
Wheat September	21	11	6
Wheat October	22	0	6
Tone quiet.			
Gram July	23	12	0
Gram September	23	8	6
Toria July	35	2	0
Toria September	35	9	0
Toria November	36	0	0
Cottonseed July	15	10	6
Cottonseed September	16	2	0
Cottonseed January	16	4	0

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 9.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-3.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-0-9.
Kesar Rs. 12-13.
Saraya Rs. 12-7.
Java Spot F. 5.40.

MORE DETENUS RELEASED

Total Of Week's Release Reaches 78

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Orders were issued, to-day by the Government of Bengal, for the unconditional release of another batch of 25 detenus. This brings the total number of detenus released during this week, to 78.

Since the release of over 1,100 in November last, following Mahatmaji's negotiations with the Government of Bengal, these 78 have been released from real detention, while those who had been released between December last and June 30, 1938 were only in home or vila-village domicile, with certain restrictions imposed on their movements.—A P

GOA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BOMBAY.

Col. José Cabral, the Governor General-Designate of Portuguese India, arrived in Bombay from Lourrenco Marquis, on Saturday morning, by the S.S. "Talamba." He was met on board the steamer by Capt. M. Passos Governor of Damaun, and other high officials of Portuguese India, and garlanded. His landing on Bombay shores was announced and greeted by the firing of 19 guns. He stays at the Taj Mahal Hotel and will leave for Goa at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Wall-Street Closed Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 9.

On the Money Market contrary to general expectations that with the turn of the half year, credit would again become easy, Lending institutions outside the Clearing Banks circle have been able to charge upto 1 per cent for accommodation against bonds as security owing to Stock Exchange activity causing keen demand for financing operations, thus revealing some shortage of supplies. Clearing Banks, however, had plentiful supplies of money and there were occasional good buyers of bills which occasionally caused easier bill rates.

Wall Street closed steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jute Business On Restricted Scale

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Share market jutes this section although ruled steady business was rather on restricted scale. Coals only limited business was put through at somewhat easier prices. Teas the undertone continued steady and limited trading took place. Miscellaneous Indian iron and steel and other speculative issues ruled quiet, while sugar shares continued to rule firm and a fair business was put through. Government securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:

Government securities:—Three per cent new loan (1963/65) 98/5, three per cent Govt. paper 87/14 small lot, three and half per cent Govt. paper 98-13 four and half (1955/60) 119-10 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial conty 385 small lot, Reserve 116/8, cottons Cawnpore Textiles 4-2 New Victoria ord 1-1

Coals:—Bhalgora 4-4, Burrakur 13-12, small lots, Churulia 1-12, Dhemo Main 12-14, East Indian 25-4, Ghusick and Muslia 3-7, Mumdulpore 9-8, North West conty 7-12,

Jutes:—Anglo-India 292-8, Budge Budge 247-8, Champdany 146 small lot, Howrah 43-2, Kamarhatty 432, Kankinarrah 333, Kinnison 500, small lot, National 20-1, Standard 253-8,

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 7-9, Consolidated tin 6-2, Indian copper 2-9, Rhodesia copper 1-14, Bengal Potteries 4-6, Dalmia cement ord 9-12, do defd 3-6, Arthur Butler 9-12, Hukumchand steel ord 8-4, Indian iron 26-8, Kumardhubi eng 3-8, Marhalls 1-13, steel corpn ord 5-12, small lot, do pref 84 B I corpn ord 3-3, Dunlop rubber ord 1-8, Indian woodproducts 22, Rhotas industries pref 128, small odd lot, Steuart and Co. 1-8, British Burma petroleum 11-14, small lot, Tide water oil 12-8, Titaghur paper b ord 15-12. Midnapore Zemindary 83-0, Sugar Buland 11-12, Cawnpore 20-12, Champaran 14-8, New Savan 7-2 Raza 12-4. Samastipore 4-14,

Tea:—Baradighi 39-12, East India 8-4, Biyhmauth 24-4, Hattikhira 18-12. Tezpore pref 11-4,

Debenture:—Five and half per cent (1936-53) Carew and Co. 102—A.P

TACKLING IMMIGRANTS PROBLEMS

International Organisation Formed In Paris

EVIAN, July 9.

The Refugees Committee unanimously agreed to establish an International Organisation in Paris for the purpose of co-ordinating the future work of immigrants' problems.

The Committee adjourned till July 11.—Reuter.

Passengers By S.S. "Conte Rosso"

The s.s. "Conte Rosso" which arrived from the Far East early on Saturday morning sailed at noon for Trieste. Among the passengers who embarked from Bombay were Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Khatau, Mr. Ahmed G. Eddine, Charge d'Affires, of the Egyptian Legation in Afghanistan, and Mr. Turhan C. Boray, Commercial representative of the Turkish Government in Bombay and Mrs. Boray.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 9.

Following a rise of 14 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 177/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 177/8 on scattered buying. Later on there was general liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 176/8. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points and later on was 2 points up which induced selling in the local market. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	Rs.	157	6 0
Broach A/M 1939		175	6 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July		146	8 0
Oomra D/J 1939		157	0 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July 1938		122	0 0
Bengal D/J 1939		131	12 0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 7th July	4,561
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,394,533
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,029,966
Decrease	635,433

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 8

SAKELS—	
July	12.93—14
November	13.48—14
January	13.60—15
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.44—11
October	10.57—14
GIZA—	
July	12.85—08
November	12.98—11
January	13.00—15

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 8

September	55.50
October	55.70

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 9

July	198.90—330
September	190.80—590
October	189.90—610
November	190.10—520
January	191.20—350

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Local thunder showers. Generally fair, local showers.

Central: Partly scattered showers. Showers probably.

Western: Generally fair, continued warm.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 9.

Yesterday London Gold prices closed unchanged at £7-1-1-1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate advanced 53 points at 178.40 and Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.94-1/4. London Silver prices advanced 1/16d. at 19-1/4d. Local Bears covered and the market was steady with sellers reserved. New York and Montreal prices were unchanged. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and quotations were as under:

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	35 7 3
Ashad	35 7 6
Shrawan	35 8 0

SILVER

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	50 8 0
Ashad	50 7 0
Shrawan	50 6 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 8

July	43.30
September	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, July 8

Copper	£38 12 6
Lead	£14 18 9
Spelter	£14 0 0
Tin	£190 17 6

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

Steel Shares Decline In Sympathy With Weakness Of Wall-Street

ABSENCE OF SELLERS AND PARTIAL RECOVERY ON SHORT COVERING

Market Fairly Steady With Moderate Turnover

BOMBAY, July 9.

Following a decline of dollars 2 3/8 in U.S. Steels and 1 3/8 in Anaconda Copper Mining Shares in the Wall Street market on general realising on Friday the local market opened lower. But there being absence of any selling prices rallied partially on short covering.

The market will remain closed on Monday and at to-day's one hour session there was a moderate turnover and the market was steady.

The working of the market indicates that there is fairly good potential buying in the market and all realising sales are readily absorbed and the market seems stabilising at higher levels. To-day's decline has improved the technical situation of the market.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1125 and after declining to Rs. 1117 improved to Rs. 1135. At this level there was some selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 1125 but active buying appeared and prices after advancing to Rs. 1140 closed at Rs. 1135. Ordinary shares also after fluctuating within the range of Rs. 3 between Rs. 247 and Rs. 250 closed at the upper limit.

Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady with a limited business but Bombay Dyeings were in good demand. Associated Cements were a shade quiet while Hydro-Electric section was steady. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1410 and improved to Rs. 1422.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 9.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	365	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	868	0
100 Century (Rs. 3 d)	269	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	242	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	160	0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310	0
1. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-9	
100 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	123	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	167	8
1,000 Hindustan	1660	0
100 Indore (nil)	57	8
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	116	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	282	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	472	8
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji (Rs 40 y)	131	0
250 Model	43	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	229	0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	65	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	88	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	218	8
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	102	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y) N	1165	0
1,000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	880	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	31	2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1585	0
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8) (Rs. 7-8)	388	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	141	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs 2-6)	117	0
5 Union (As 4)	5	6
CEMENTS.		
100 Associated (Rs. 7-8)	110	8
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	690	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20 Mercantile	56	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	39	14
200 Oriental	4360	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	5
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm Old (Rs. 6-8)	137	8
1,000 ANDHERA VALLEY	1490	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	124	0
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136	4
10 Broach (As.5)	10	4
100 Karach (4)	215	0
100 Poona (4)	197	
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO	163	0
1,000 TATA POWER	1,422	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	960	0
100 C. Province	101	8
100 Dh Barumati	104	
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	101	8
100 Pachora Jamner	9	
100 Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	731	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 9

Bombay Dyeing (868) 860 867 868 867 870 868
Century (270) 266 270 269
Central India (245) 244 242 243 242/8
Kohinoor (283) 282 280 283 282/8
New Great (224) 221 224 222 226 224 229
Simplex (88/8) 87 88
Swadeshi (220) 217 216 219 218/8
Associated Cements (111) 110 111 110/8
Andhra (1500) 1490
Tata Hydro (163) 16. 163
Tata Power (1422/8) 1410 1422
Tram Ord (124) 124 123/8
T Steel Defd (1152/8) 1125 1117 1127 1125 1135 1125 1127 1140 1135
T Steel Ord (254) 250 249 247 250 249 250
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (172/4) 172
Bellapur (158) 158 160 159
B Steam (226) 225 226
B Burma (543) 536 534 539 540

MINING		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	10
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1)	2	8
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	26	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	44	0
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 38-6-8)	1136	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	250	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	308	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	159	0
200-250 Bombay Sate Dep.	825	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	226	0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	540	0
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	182	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	10
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	88	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	133	8
50 I Invest Trust	39	0
100 I Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I Radio Ord. (15)	387	8
100 Port Canning (Rs 26)	65	12
30 Premier Con (Rs. 2-15)	66	8
15 Scind'a	20	8
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1,590	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	289	6
7 p.c B'bay Tram (T. F.)	72	0
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	55	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	103	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	94	4
7 p.c Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p.c Tata Power	1565	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	0
5 p.c Vishnu	705	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3-4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	6
6 p.c Andhra Valley	106	12
4 p.c Bombay Telephone	82	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	76	10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in brackets and Capital in indicate shares on Forward List).

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 9

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103
3 per cent 1963/65 98/3
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/4
5 per cent U P Bonds 97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/1

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 117/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 98/15 and declined to Rs. 98/12.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 9

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 272 7/8
Bank's buying T T 270 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,318
Bank's buying T T 1,343

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 7/8
Bank's buying T T 78 1/2

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 52 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.94.31 8th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 9th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 9th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 7/8 9th instant
Java London 8.94 5/8 9th instant
London Paris 178.40 8th instant
London Belgium 29.20 1/4 8th instant
London Switzerland 21.60 3/4 8th instant
London Berlin 12.28 1/4 8th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 8th instant
London New York 4.94.03 8th instant
London Amsterdam 8.95 5/8 8th instant
London Italy 93.90 8th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Uncertain.
Gold £7-1-1 1/2 7th instant
Gold £7-1-1 1/2 8th instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 7th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 8th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 8th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 8th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cen. 7th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 8th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 8

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	82 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1:5+/58	105 1/2
4 per cent 194./53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1053/53	112 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1958/88	116
5 per cent 1942/47	116 1/8
5 per cent 19.9 52	99 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	56 1/4
2 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loans	114 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	4 7/8

Improve Your Cricket

The Forcing Stroke

(By CONSTANTINE)
(Special For The "Chronicle".)

You will remember that in the last article we discussed the stroke play of a great batsman against good length bowling on a perfect wicket. We reached the conclusion that a great batsman, once he can trust the wicket, takes a chance and can often bring off a boundary stroke off a good length ball.

The trouble is, however, that while practically every great batsman worthy of the name is master of all the strokes when the ball is more or less asking for it, most batsmen are really masters of the forcing strokes only in one or two directions.

Thus, Hammond, I am convinced, on a good wicket can hit four balls out of six towards the boundary, from his off wicket.

On a really perfect wicket with a great batsman well set there is no length that can prevent him forcing three or four balls an over away to the rails.

Hammond, however, cannot force balls away from his leg wicket in the same way. And so it is with practically all of them.

McCabe, however, has a great range of strokes, and he is the type of batsman who, while not such a complete master from balls on the off stump or just outside it as Hammond is at his best, is quite as strong in forcing strokes towards the on side as he is past cover.

Don't Be Tempted

George Headley, the West Indian, is a complete master of all forcing strokes on his middle and leg wickets. It is almost impossible to prevent him forcing the ball away there if he wants to.

If he wants to. There the trouble begins. For it isn't all quite so simple as it may have sounded up to now. The psychology of the batsman dominates his technical capacity. Though the batsman knows that as a matter of technique, when well set on a perfect wicket he can force ball after ball away, he does not attempt it.

The bowler will soon trap him into making a fool of himself by making him attempt a certain stroke at an unsuitable ball, getting him into two minds, or doing something which will end inevitably in a bad stroke.

So much so that, as I have already written in this series, after a succession of fours I will frequently play a single and get away from that end, so as not to be tempted into extravagance by a really bad bowler.

Over and over again in the highest class of cricket. I have seen batsmen get themselves out from really bad balls which, under ordinary circumstances, they could hit for four five times out of six While, technically speaking, a batsman can hit a vast number of balls that are bowled to him to the boundary, in actual fact it does not work out that way because a batsman, however great is a human being, and past experience will have taught him to exercise reasonable moderation.

McCabe's Range

But a great batsman like McCabe has got the strokes. He can force the bowling away to all parts of the field. And when a situation arises, as at the end of the first Australian innings at Trent Bridge, he sees that he must now make all the runs he can.

The result is that, whereas the average batsman has got to swipe or attempt absurd strokes, McCabe merely unloses his great range. For instance, he drove Wright over mid-off's head to the boundary two or three times in one over.

It is a perfectly sound stroke and McCabe could do that at any time when he has been at the wicket for half an hour.

But, whereas under normal conditions there is a great element of risk in such a stroke, and he will attempt it only with discretion, the situation at Trent Bridge demanded it, and he made that stroke and similar forcing strokes with perfect success.

On one occasion he hit across Verity's leg break and carted it round to the on side. That is a stroke that is within the capacity of quite a few batsmen. They will do it at the nets but the slightest mistiming results in a dismissal that looks terrible.

In Full Command

However, McCabe simply brought out stroke after stroke. They all came off and the result was a superb innings. Note, too, that when a great batsman is scoring at a terrific rate he appears to be in no hurry. It is merely because he has decided to do what he knows he can do, but is not prepared to take risks under ordinary circumstances.

I have bowled against some batsmen on various occasions, and I, myself, know how one feels at the wicket on certain days, as for instance, in my own case, one day at Lords in 1928.

On that occasion it did not matter what the bowler sent down.

To a good-length ball you can go to meet it if you want to, or you can step away from it, just as you please. You seem to know in advance just what the bowler is going to do and you do exactly what you please with the ball.

On that day you are making forcing strokes which you do not usually make. You are seeing the ball so quickly and have full command of your strokes.

An innings played under those conditions is never forgotten by those who see it.

To a Bradman at his best there is never any risk. The ball seems to be asking for the stroke and it is as easy to him to hit it as not to.

NATRAJA VASHI IN CEYLON

His Troupe Returns After A Successful Tour

(From A Correspondent.)

Natraja Vashi, the well-known Indian Dancer who left Bombay in April with his troupe of musicians and dancers is at present at Colombo, studying Kandyan dancing of Ceylon.

He with his troupe gave several performances in nearly all the important centres of Ceylon. He

Natraj Vashi

was partnered by Chandralekha, the foremost exponent of Kandyan and Indian dancing in the island. His demonstrational lectures as well as his performances were highly successful and amongst his interpretive dance-items "Message of Borobodur" the attainment of bliss—was considered the best. The stage settings for the same were executed by Mr. J. D. A. Perera, one of the leading artists of Ceylon. Keshav Dhorda, his music director, won the hearts of the Singhalese audiences by his wonderful flute playing, while Nanubhai Parikh and Rajnikant Yagnik supplied enjoyable instrumental items.

Mr. Vashi's troupe, after completing their successful tour of Ceylon returned last week to Bombay, while Mr. Vashi is still in Ceylon perfecting his knowledge of Kandyan dancing which has made a great impression upon his mind. He also intends to visit the dance centres of South India before he returns to Bombay.

Sterilized Nails Produced By Steel Industry

Sterilized steel nails are now a regular product of the steel industry so that the nation's carpenters may continue to hold nails in their mouths while they work without fear of contracting disease, the American Iron and steel institute reports.

Lathing nails, plasterboard nails, metal-lath staples and tacks are the nails most frequently sterilized before being packed in kegs lined with sterilized paper.

Sterilization is accomplished by first tumbling the nails in a sawdust-filled drum to polish them and remove any adhering oil. They are then heated to 500 to 600 degrees Fahrenheit, a temperature sufficient to kill any bacteria and also to give them a thin oxide coating with a blue colour. The blue colour has been found incidentally to have a strong sales appeal.

Joe Louis holds up his arms in acknowledgment of the cheers of the huge crowd in the Yankee Stadium, New York, after he had sensationally knocked out Max Schmeling in the first round of the world title fight.

Purge For Nazi Party In Britain

Complete Overhaul Of Spying And Propaganda Methods

The Nazi Party in Britain has been drastically "purged", and recently reorganised by a Council of Three.

"John Bull" publishes in mail week alarming information concerning their plans for commercial spying and propaganda. British subjects are to be offered salaries up to £2.000 a year to assist in the work.

Thwarted by the success of Scotland Yard's underground war on foreign agents, high officials of the Nazi Party held a secret conference in Berlin a few days ago.

At this meeting, plans were drawn up for a complete reorganisation of spying and propaganda methods in this country.

A Council of Three was appointed to put the plans into effect. They are:—

A senior clerk in a London tourist agency, who was previously in the Nazi propaganda headquarters at Hamburg.

A young officer of the German special police, now an assistant in a London newspaper office.

A Nazi section leader, detached from the Party Office at the Brown House, Munich, for duty in a minor German Government post in London.

Each of these young men has proved his enthusiasm for Nazi ideals.

Expert Propagandists

Each is skilled in the art of propaganda.

They were selected as Nazi Controllers for Britain because, their nominal jobs are unobtrusive, and it was felt that they could operate here without attracting suspicion.

Confidential reports from them will go straight to the Party Headquarters in Munich, and from there will be circulated to German Government departments.

The appointment of the Three was the first step taken at the Berlin conference, which was attended by:—

Two members of the German Embassy staff in London; a German Consular official from the north of England; Dr. Weller, who is a chief assistant in the Nazi propaganda bureau; Herr Heydrich, group leader of the German political police, a German correspondent in London; a colonel of the German Air Force, and the head of the German Naval Intelligence at Wilhelmshaven.

Before plans were hammered out for the Three to follow, it was agreed that the position in Britain was of more importance from the Nazi point of view than that in any other country.

So the looseness of Nazi methods adopted here in the past could not be tolerated any longer.

100 P. C. Nazi

Even purely social events, organised by the Party in this country, had been poorly attended.

"No more of this half-hearted business," it was decided. "Nazis in Britain—whatever their work—must be 100 per cent. Nazi all the time."

First, membership of the Party is to be increased. The objective is at least 60 per cent of the 30,000 Germans and Austrians resident in Britain.

Every member will be required to attend party meetings regularly, 'and to assist the party cause in every possible way.'

Disciplinary action, even to "expulsion from the privileges of membership" and the victimisation it implies, will follow any disregard for orders or sign of failing interest.

In short, Nazis in this country are to do what they are told, and do it efficiently, or be sharply punished.

What are they going to be told to do? Well, the conference dealt also with "Intelligence," which is a polite name for spying.

This subject was divided into three parts—military, economic and political.

New Secret Agents

In future, the Conference decided, the collection of military and naval intelligence will be left entirely to the experts employed by the German War Office and Admiralty. There must be no more enthusiastic but clumsy work in this field by ill-chosen Nazi agents.

All they had done in the past was to make the Nazi Party a laughing-stock, and to supply much dangerously misleading information.

Particularly was this so in the South of England (outside London), where the party organisation had been particularly slack. Reliable membership in that area was reported as only 1,200.

Even in commercial and political intelligence work, agents must in future be more carefully chosen. German girls in domestic service are to be given only unimportant tasks. They must no longer be persuaded to undertake jobs outside their powers.

More than 3,500 agents of proved ability and integrity are to cover the country.

Many of the seniors will be new men. That means the sudden recall to their homeland of a number of German business men at present in this country. Some of them have been resident here for ten years.

They will be replaced by younger more enthusiastic Nazi members untainted by British ideas.

If good results do not speedily follow the appointment of a German commercial representative in Britain, the Nazi machine will work, and he will be ordered home.

On the political intelligence side a new office was created in Manchester. Its job will be to keep closely in touch with all British political developments.

Wherever possible, it was decided, British subjects should be employed as advisers on political and economic matters.

The salaries paid for this work are to be high, ranging from £1,000 to £2,000 a year, according to the status of the worker and the importance of the matter with which he or she has to deal.

Finally, it was resolved to use every effort to extend the sale of German publications, printed in English, and circulated in this country.

Present circulation figures of these publications—which all have a strong Nazi appeal—are about 75,000 a year.

Within six months that circulation is to be brought up to 200,000.

Already, in small ways, there is evidence of the strengthened Nazi push in Britain following the Berlin conference.

Herr Adalbert Houben, the thirty-year-old head of foreign affairs propaganda, has just concluded a tour of the country.

Use Of Hall Not Allowed

After a stay in London, he visited Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, where he carried out what was termed "an inspection of German subjects."

He met the local Nazi leaders and addressed meetings in each centre.

In Manchester, a typical instance of Nazi methods has occurred. A cafe in Deansgate was booked for a Nazi gathering; a social affair with music and dancing to cover the pill of propaganda speeches.

Coupled with the hall reservation was a demand that no Jewish musician must be a member of the band engaged to play to the Nazis.

This piece of ridiculous intolerance brought effective response from the proprietor of the hall.

He cancelled the booking, and the Nazis were forced to make other arrangements for their celebration.

That episode, small though it is, shows how the Nazis are trying to enforce their own ideas, even in this country.

Other examples of their keenness may be found at Nazi meetings in London, where there is this same anti-Jewish stipulation.

At the present time there are in the capital four places where the Nazis are gathering regularly to discuss party propaganda—in Marylebone, Bayswater, Ealing, and at a Strand hotel.

Soon centres such as this are to be dotted thickly over the map.

So the long arm of Nazism stretches out into Britain.

Nazi Spies Obtain British Naval Secrets

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Consternation has been caused in naval circles by discoveries which prove alarming efficiency on the part of Nazi secret service agents in Britain.

Under the current Naval programme, five new battleships are being built, and all are expected to be in service by the end of 1940, forming a squadorn of incomparable fighting strength.

"The whole scheme has been very hush-hush. No details of construction were allowed to leak out from the Admiralty, though diligent naval correspondents gathered that the new units would have displacement limited to the Treaty level of 35,000 tons, and would carry 14-inch guns.

"Despite every precaution against espionage, however, the main construction details of the new vessels are believed to have been unearthed by Nazi spies, says the naval correspondent of the "News Review" in its latest issue.

The correspondent continues, 'Horrified Admiralty officials in London know nothing of these German activities until they discovered in the current issue of the German Admiralty Journal an article purporting to give complete details of the battle ships months before even the first of them has left the slips.

"Certain German secret agents before the war were famous for the accuracy of the information they supplied concerning British vessels. As a result of their efforts it was for years notorious that the German naval annual gave accurate figures cancerning the armour-protection of certain British battle-cruisers at a time when the Admiralty in London was issuing other figures for public consumption. The efficiency of these prewar spies is apparently well maintained by their Nazi successors today, and there are hints of widespread investigation into this amazing leakage." —United Press.

SHANKARACHARYA DEFINES ROLE OF MAHASABHA

Says It Should Be Supplementary To Congress And Not Contradictory To It

The following statement has been issued by His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti) who was the president of the Hindu Mahasabha during the last year in clarification of his attitude to the Mahasabha.

I have received a communication from the Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha branch at Dadar forwarding the text of a resolution of the Executive of the Branch protesting against my attitude towards the Mahasabha. The resolution makes the suggestion that in the views I expressed to the Nasik representative of a Marathi paper in Bombay recently, I have contradicted my own earlier public utterances during the time I was the President.

As it is likely that this objection may be due to an honest misapprehension, I feel I should explain myself what I said to the press correspondent in regard to the Hindu Mahasabha was that I should not take up the role of a rival to the National Congress, though that need not in any way prevent the Mahasabha from criticising the Congress whenever it might make mistakes in its policy with regard to the communities and further that the Mahasabha could not claim to be a preeminently political organization when it had no programme before it or any substantial achievement to its credit in the political field.

I do not see how all this is in any way contradictory of what I had said while I was the President of the Mahasabha. Even in my presidential address to the Mahasabha I had plainly said that the Hindu Mahasabha would be supplementary to the Congress and not contradictory to it. I had said that Hindusthan should be the home of the Hindus. I had also written that this country should be the home of a Hindu Rashtra. But on all these occasions I had made it clear that what I meant was primarily a cultural home.

Every other people in the world have some country which they can call their own, the home of their religion and culture. Hindusthan is the only land to which Hindus could make any claim and Hindus have a distinct culture of their own. It is therefore necessary that Hindusthan should be preserved as the home of the Hindus from the cultural point of view.

Unless that is done, Hindu Dharma and Aryan culture will be in fear of extinction, unlike the traditional culture of other races, who have several countries fostering their culture. I hold the same view now, as I stated to the press correspondent. I also said that the Mahasabha was not properly organised and that attention should be directed to that matter. —A. P.

Through Canara, Coorg, Mysore And Malabar

(BY DAMODAR P. NETTUR.)

Lord Byron woke up one fine morning and found himself famous. Another man woke up on another fine morning and found himself a traveller. This traveller is no stranger to long tours, and it may interest his readers to know that this was his second tour, the former being through the plains of the Carnatic, and the present one through the Malabar Coast the Western Ghats, and the Tableland of the Deccan.

The tour commenced from Tellicherry, the metropolis of North Malabar, on one fine October morning, and after a few hours of pleasant journey in a train along the sea coast, I was in Mangalore, the headquarters of South Kanara district. The notable places that I visited at Mangalore were the Kadri Temple, the image in which is supposed to have been installed by the Puranic sage Parasurama, who is stated to have restored the beautiful West Coast from the sea; Sultan's Battery, built by Tippu Sultan on the Netravati river; and the Ullal bridge, six furlongs long, built across the Netravati. A boat trip on the Netravati from Mangalore Bunder to the sea and from there to Ullal bridge was very enjoyable.

A Jain Centre

On another morning, before the day was out, I was in a bus bound for Karkal, a great Jain centre, thirty-five miles away. The bus made its way through hills and dales and in more than one place it had to fight its way through herds of buffaloes. At half past eight we were nearing Karkal. The colossal statue of Gumateswara standing nude on the top of a distant hill, was visible from the bus. This great figure, described as the 'Sentinel of the Jain faith', is carved in a fine grained granite. Though it is exposed to all the vagaries of the weather and has stood on its present site for about a thousand years, it hardly bears any marks of time. As the foot of the hill is a small lake called Ramasamudra, supposed to be associated with Rama, the hero of the epic Ramayana. Bidding farewell to Karkal, we made our way towards Udipi, a small town in South Canara, second in importance only to Mangalore. Udipi was reached at about 12-30 in the noon. The place has no other importance except perhaps as a pilgrim centre and as the place to which owners of all Udipi Krishna Bhavans, Arya Bhavans, and Ananda Bhavans distributed throughout the different parts of the country, originally belong. The word 'Udipi' has almost becomes a synonym for a restaurant. Hail! Hail! Udipi, the mother of all Udipi hotels and coffee clubs! Once in two years, Udipi celebrates a festival called the Pariyayam, which signifies the incoming of a new chief priest as well as the outgoing of the old one in the chief temple at Udipi. I was told that every time the Pariyayam comes, Udipi celebrates it on a very grand scale. The chief temple here, dedicated to Krishna, is supposed to have been consecrated by Madhva Acharya, the great saint of Vaishnavaism.

A Famous Lighthouse

From Udipi we went on the same day to Kaup, a place eight miles away, famous for its gigantic lighthouse. The lighthouse is said to be the second biggest on the West Coast and is built on a huge rock, the foot of which is washed by the waves of the Arabian Sea. The lighthouse is 115 feet high and the surface of the rock on which it stands to 45 feet above the bed of the sea. The view that one gets from the top of the lighthouse will remain green in one's memory for a long time after his departure from the place.

At about eight in the night, we returned to Udipi, where we spent the night. Early next morning we went to Malpe, a small sea coast town with a beautiful natural harbour about four miles from Udipi. Malpe is one of the biggest of fishing centres in South India. We returned to Udipi and took the next bus to Mangalore.

Giant monolith Statue of Gomateshwar at Karkal.

In Coorg

The next morning at about eleven, I was on my way to Mercara, the capital of Coorg, on the Western Ghats, about 85 miles from Mangalore. The journey up the ghat road, beginning from the Canara boundary, was very pleasant. The mountain scenery on all sides and the ghat road itself winding through the hills for about 18 miles will arrest the attention of every lover of natural beauty. I found roses growing wild on both sides of the mountain road and I felt as though I was cutting my way through the clouds of the sky. There were clouds floating near and far, but none within easy reach. On going up the ghats I was thinking of the Coorgs, the warlike inhabitants of the beautiful province I was passing through. I have seen many a Coorg in the plains; a good many of them are my friends. But when I was ascending the Coorg hills, the feeling that I was going to 'beard the lion in its den' was uppermost within me.

At last I am in Mercara. Mercara is a beauty spot among beauty spots. The Rajah's seat is the best place to enjoy the finest scenery in Coorg, perhaps unparalleled by any other in any other part of India excepting Kashmir. The zig-zag ghat road, with its many hair-pin bends, the blue peaks of the Western Ghats clothed in snow-white clouds and "the silence that is in the lonely hills" make unforgettable impressions on one's mind.

The historic and the picturesque fort of Mercara accommodates all the public offices within the Coorg province. It is a town of ups and downs. Surely it is no safe place for a blind man to move about still, it is a very beautiful and picturesque town.

The next morning I left for Mysore, the capital city of the 'Model State' of Mysore. Leaving Coorg behind I arrived at Periyapatna, a small town within the State. Though the name Periyapatna means a big town, it is in fact a very small town. The sights on both sides of the road are not so very pleasing to the eye within the Mysore State as they are in Coorg, Canara, and Malabar. At about 11-30 a.m. I was in Mysore, after covering nearly 80 miles in the bus. Some say that long journeys in a bus are very tedious. But I say that it is not the journeys but the 'breaks' within journeys, I mean the stoppages at places that are tedious. "A body in motion continues to be in motion until force steps in and asks it to act otherwise," says Sir Isaac Newton It is this force that we don't like, which makes journeys tedious.

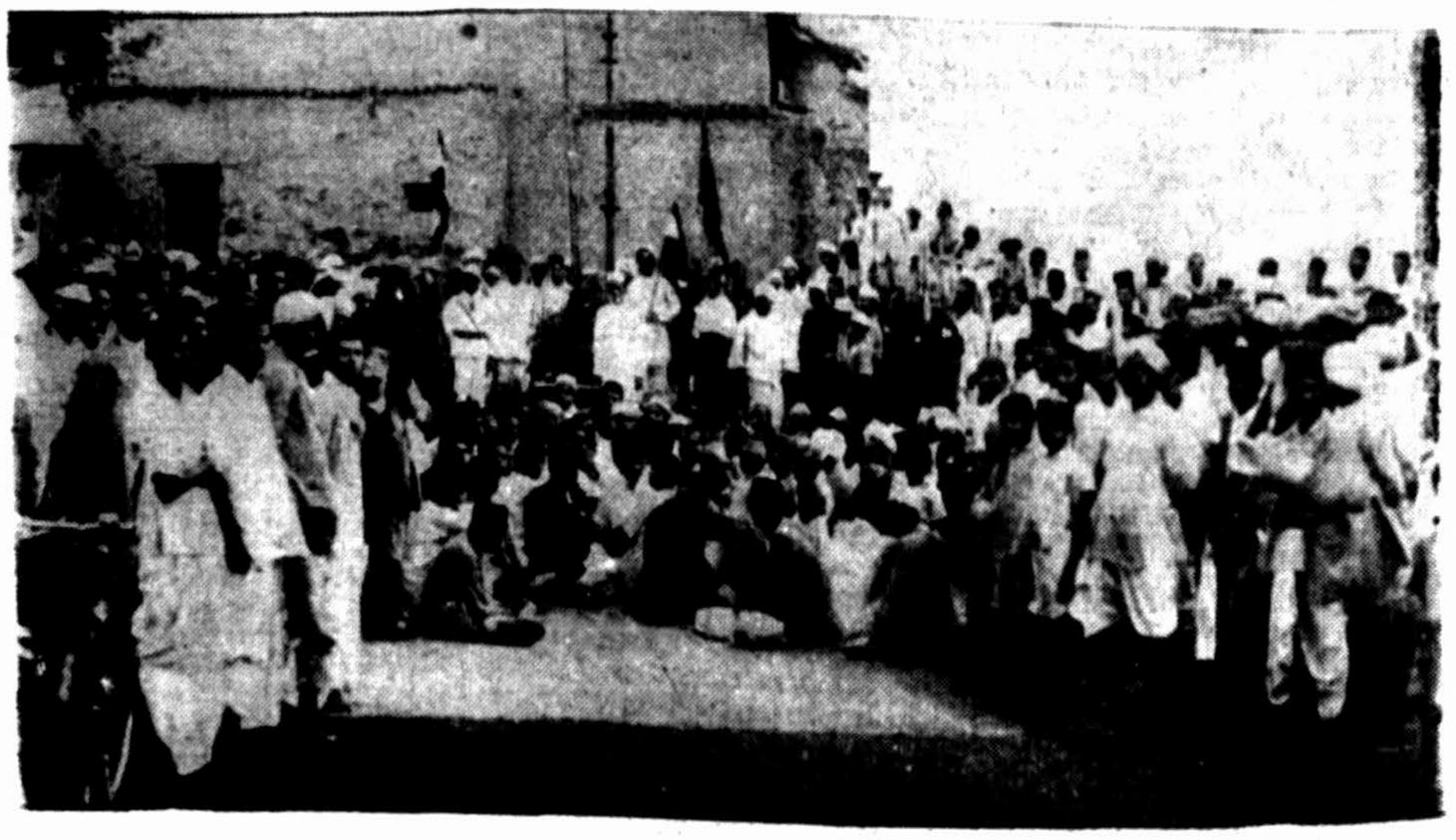
Mysore, The Model State"

Mysore! I am at last in Mysore, the place I have been longing to see for the last so many years. Mysore is called a 'garden city' and is famous as the cleanest city in India. Many a fine and palatial building adorns the city, which is improving by leaps and bounds every year. Mysore looks more beautiful at night than at day time. It is so because electricity is very cheap there, thanks to the celebrated waterfalls at Sivasamudram. The view of the electrified city of Mysore obtained from the top of Chamundi Hill on any day, preferably during the Dasara, is superb. It looks as if all the stars of the firmament have assembled for a conference at Mysore.

Chamundi Hill, taking its name from the temple at the top dedicated to Chamundeswari, the family goddess of the Maharajahs of Mysore, can be called the 'Guardian Angel' of the city. The hill is 3489 feet above sea level and about two miles away from the city. A colossal stone image of Nandi, the heavenly bull, is a notable attraction on the hill. One gets as fine a view of the Mysore city from the Chamundi Hill as he gets of Madras city from the lighthouse and Trichinopoly from the Rock Fort. At Lalitadri, a pleasant site on the less frequented end of this hill, one obtains the peace and solitude that one's heart sometimes yearns for within a big city. At night, from Mysore city, the illuminated Chamundi Hill looks like, the side view of a gigantic crocodile without the eye. The notable places of interest in the city are the Jagan Mohan Palace, the place where all the historical relics of the state are kept, Chamarajendra Technical Institute, silk and sandal oil factories, the Zoo, the Garage, the horse stables, Lalitha Mahal (guesthouse) and the Palace. A word about the zoo. Though I can boast of having seen all the various zoological gardens in South India, I cannot claim to have seen one better then the Mysore Zoo. The arrangements are excellent and the animals and birds are as healthy as they can be. The Hardinge Circle in the city and its fairy fountain, illuminated by multi-coloured electric lights at night, will long remain in one's memory.

I believe few will differ from me when I say that the best time to visit Mysore is on the occasion of the Dasara festivities. I was lucky enough to be there at that time. Though Dasara is celebrated everywhere else in India, nowhere else is it celebrated with so much of enthusiasm and splendour and with true oriental pomp and pageantry as in Mysore. Dasara in Mysore is like a festival of lights. Thousands of electric lights illuminate the palace during the Dasara nights. The palace looks like a small hill on fire. On the last day of the Dasara the royal procession, which is headed by camels and accompanied by elephants, richly caparisoned horses, palanquins and silver coaches, and

(Continued On Page 44)



Flag salutation at Miraj on 30th June. Mr. J. B. Arwade, chairman of the reception Committee of the Sangli Conference, unfurling the flag.

THE CITY OF THE ROZA

(Continued From Page 14)

1290 for the purpose of propagating the tenets of Islam among the Hindus of the Deccan. On the pavement to the South of the shrine visitors are shown small lumps of silver. It is said that after the death of the saint his disciples fell into bad times and finding themselves without means to subsist made devout supplications to Allah, as a result of which small trees of solid silver miraculously sprang up during the night through the pavement at the South of the shrine. These silver pieces were regularly removed each morning by the attendants who sold them in the market and with the proceeds thus realised maintained themselves and the shrine. The fragments shown to the visitors to-day are supposed to be the remains of the silver trees. Subsequently a jagir was allotted to the saint's disciples for the maintenance of the shrine, whereupon the miracle ceased to recur.

Another saint who is burried here is Syed Zainuddin whose tomb is a small enclosure and the marble screen has 18 panels, all the corners being richly embellished with small minarets. The interior of this mausoleum is paved with marble. Nearly a mile North-West of Roza are the tombs of Malik Amber and his wife, Bibi Karima. Roza, which was a most important city in the middle ages, is now in a state of ruins and many of the tombs are overgrown by jungles.

Buddhist Caves

There are three groups of caves in the precipitous scarp of hills to the North of Aurangabad. The first and second groups are of Buddhist origin, while the origin of the third group is not clearly known, as the caves are unfinished and have no sculpture. The first group consists of five caves, situated about 300 feet above the plain. The first cave has eight pillars, each with square bases. There is a figure of Lord Buddha seated on the lotus seat, attended by bearers. The lotus seat is supported by figures having five snake-hoods over their heads. A row of seven sitting Buddhas is at the left end of the wall outside the verandah, with a standing Bodhisattava at each end.

The cave No. 2 is a temple of worship and the figure was, perhaps, borrowed from the Brahmanical temples. The face of the shrine is 14 feet in length and on either side of the doorway is a tall "dvarapalaka" standing on a lotus flower, attended by a Naga with the five-hooded cobra. The third cave is a vihara with a colossal seated Buddha with his feet down and his hands in the teaching attitude. The two groups of worshipping figures, male and female, occupy the front row of the shrine seven on one side and six on the other. They have almost an Egyptian cast of countenance, with thick lips, and a very elaborate head dresses and necklaces. Some have garlands in their hands and one woman has a head ornament.

The fourth cave is a chaitya of great simplicity and belongs to the middle of the fourth century. The dagoba is about six feet in diameter, quite plain, and is surmounted by a capital of 2 square feet. The fifth cave is a small rock temple with some cells and the only there measures about 8 square feet. It contains a large seated figure of Buddha on the lion throne, with his hands in the teaching attitude and is dedicated to Parasvanath.

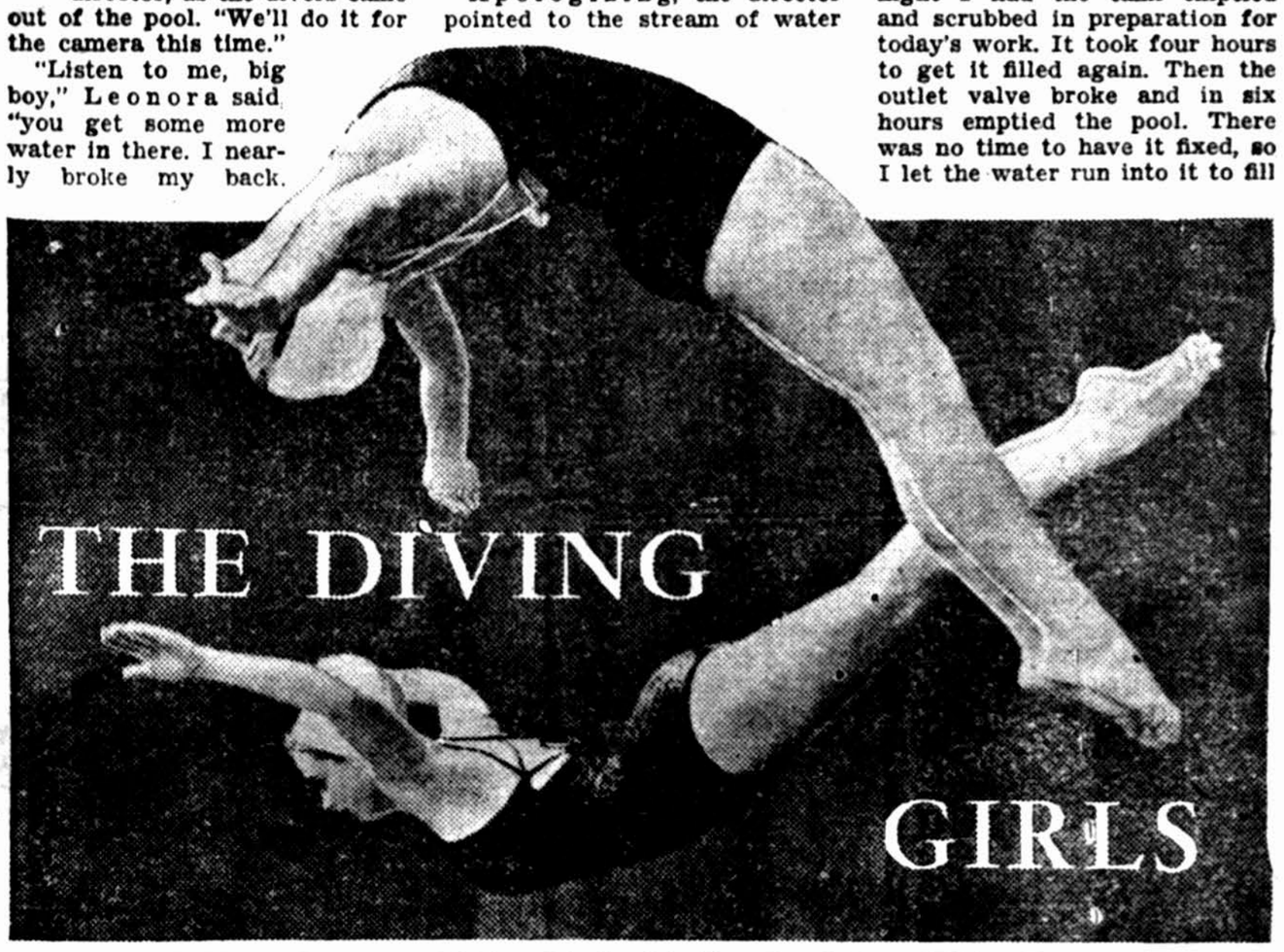
The second group of caves combines the characters of a vihara and a chaitya. It consists of an antechamber and shrine in the centre with four cells on each side and two at the back—the latter containing images of Buddha. The seventh cave which contains sculptures is characteristic of the Mahayana mythology and relates principally to Padmapani. The other five caves are of minor importance and there is nothing worth-mentionin;.

"VERY good," said the movie director, as the divers came out of the pool. "We'll do it for the camera this time."

"Listen to me, big boy," Leonora said, "you get some more water in there. I nearly broke my back. Why, it's only two-thirds full."

Apologizing, the director pointed to the stream of water pouring into the pool. "Last night I had the tank emptied and scrubbed in preparation for today's work. It took four hours to get it filled again. Then the outlet valve broke and in six hours emptied the pool. There was no time to have it fixed, so I let the water run into it to fill it. With the water going out through the broken valve, it will take much longer to fill than usual. However, you girls can rest up till the remaining third of the tank is full."

How long a rest did the diving girls have?



Patsy Robinson, Bottom, and Helen Crienkovich, Top, Caught in a "Flying Parenthesis."

Quite a Coincidence

ONE of the most amazing coincidences known to the puzzle devotee is the connection between the Bard of Avon and the 46th Psalm of the authorized Bible version. One of the alternate spellings of the great Elizabethan dramatist's name is Shakespear, a name composed of four vowels and six consonants. This fact is the key to the position.

If, guided by these figures, we turn to the 46th Psalm, and count from the beginning, we find that the 46th word is "Shake."

Then, counting from the end, disregarding "Selah," which has no connection with the text, we find that the 46th word is "spear."

By this startling and perfect succession of affinities, the name-number of the poet is linked again and again with this Psalm until it reveals his name. If any doubting Thomas asks why the Book of Psalms should be turned to in the first place, the answer is in the curious fact that the letters of the name, William Shakespere, another of the accepted spellings, form this sentence as their anagram, and thus give rise to the necessary clue:

"We are like his Psalm."

A final point to clinch the coincidence is the fact that Shakespeare himself was 46 years old when the Psalms were retranslated.

Check up for yourself if you care to.

(For Solution See Page 53.)

STRIKE OUT

ASK a person to write down in a line any number of figures, then to add them all together as units, and to subtract the result from the sum set down. Let him then strike out any one figure, and add the others together as units, telling you the result.

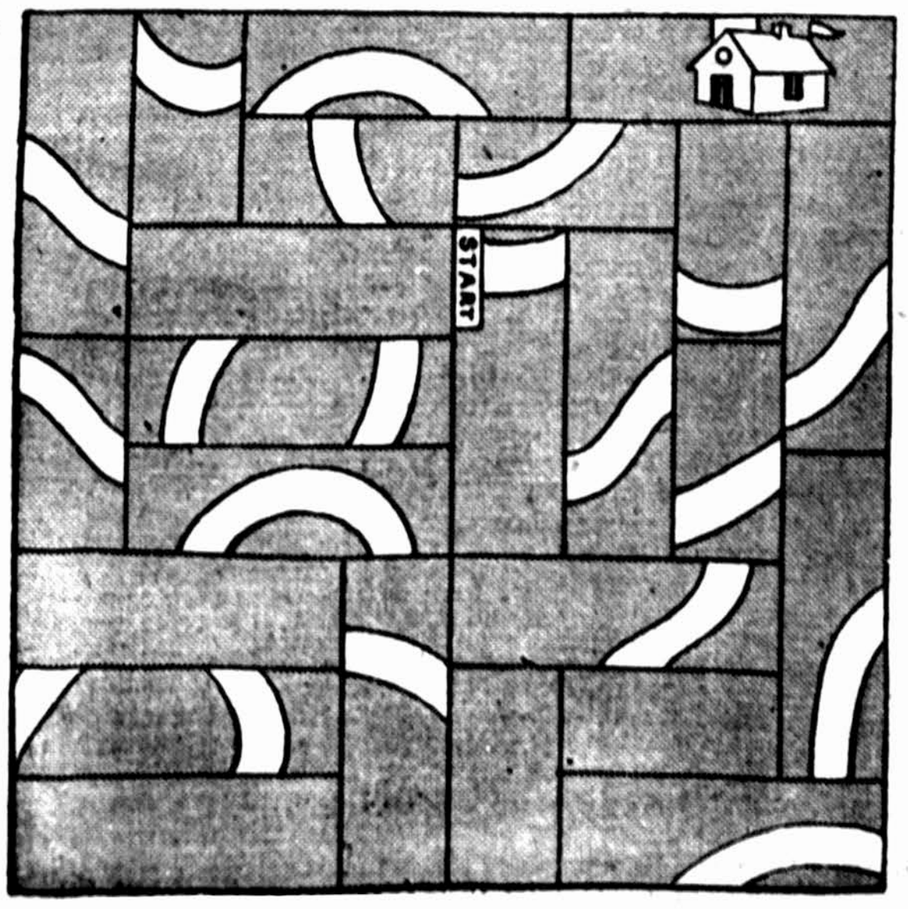
If this has been correctly done, the figure struck out can always be determined by deducting the final total from the multiple of 9 next above it. If the total happens to be a multiple of 9, then a 9 was struck out.

Puzzling Map Pieces

"NOW that we are on this island, how are we ever going to locate that cabin your grandfather left you? The trail has long been obliterated." The two scouts skeptically watched Ned fumbling in his pockets.

"That should be easy," replied that individual. "My granddad drew a map of the trail, when he was last here, twenty-five years ago. He always carried it folded up in his pocket, so it is a bit worn. Look! Here it is." As he spoke, Ned fished out a wad of brittle brown paper. On being unfolded, the map parted along the creases and fell into twenty-four pieces.

Ned's comrades guffawed at this, but Ned was imperturbed. "It will only take a couple of seconds to piece together," he said cheerfully. After twenty minutes had elapsed, Ned was still manipulating the slips of paper and his companions left him in disgust. Ned, it appeared, had wished on himself quite a poser.



Paste the puzzle on a sheet of cardboard and cut it into twenty-four rectangles as indicated. Then, see if you can rearrange the pieces to form a map showing a continuous route leading from the point marked "start" to the house. The map has to be a perfect square. This puzzle is not as simple as it looks, and you may have to work hard.

(For Solution See Page 53.)

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THROUGH CANARA, COORG, MYSORE AND MALABAR

(Continued From Page 42.)

standard-bearers with silken banners, winds its way to Bannimantap, a place three miles away, with a splendour and magnificence the like of which is to be seen nowhere else in India. The return procession to the palace makes an even more spectacular form, as the whole route of the procession is illuminated by hundreds of thousands of electric lights.

Brindavan! No description of modern Mysore can be called complete without at least a reference to Brindavan, the terrace gardens of Krishnarajasagara dam, and the famous dam itself about ten miles from the city. Brindavan is a garden of fountains. Each fountain has an individuality of its own and one feels as though all the beautiful elements in the fountain-world have gathered there for merry-making and enjoyment. With the coming on of night, a battery of multi-coloured searchlights is made to light up the fountain sprays and then each fountain throws up into the air its own shower of jewels. Miniature waterfalls and cascades enhance the beauty of the place. At Brindavan, the engineer, the gardener, and more than everybody, the artist, have combined to create a garden which is the delight of the present generation, and was the despair of the past. It is a living realisation of the gardens so vividly pictured by the Persian poets in their lyrics. The terrace gardens of Brindavan present during the night the appearance of a veritable fairyland. At Krishnarajasagar, there is the second largest reservoir in India and the dam across the Cauvery, popularly known as the Kannambadi Dam, is one and three-fourths of a mile long and is intended to store 124 feet of depth of water

Where Tippu Died

One would be lacking in taste if he after visiting Mysore one goes away without seeing Seringapatam, the scene of great battles and big incidents, the seat of the great empire of two of the greatest of Indian conquerors Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, the place where the great Duke of Wellington, the hero of the Waterloo, stayed for a while, and above all the place where the 'Tiger of Mysore' was defeated and killed by the 'British Lion.' The place by itself is worth coming from a long way off to see. Seringapatam is a small island about three miles long and a mile broad formed by the Cauvery, about twelve miles north-east of Mysore, on the Bangalore road. The town is full of interesting remains and historic associations. Places of interest on the island are Tippu's Summer Palace called Darya Daulat Bagh, which, if translated, means 'Garden of the Wealth of the Sea' (this palace was occupied by the Duke of Wellington for a while after Tippu's death), the Water Gate where the dead body of the great Sultan was picked up the next morning after the famous battle of Seringapatam, the Dungeons where his prisoners were kept in captivity, Tippu's old flagstaff within his fort, the De Haviland Arch (now in ruins), the Gumbaz or the Mausoleum built by Tippu for his father Hyder Ali, where he is also entombed with his mother, the Jumma Masjid (Tippu's Mosque) and the Sree Ranganathaswami Temple. When I was within the Gumbaz, the feeling that I was standing at the grave of two of the greatest of Indian soldiers was strong within me and I was almost moved to tears.

The Gumbaz is a handsome square structure with black marble pillars and surrounded by a dome with minarets at the angles. The doors are inlaid with ivory. About Darya Daulat, Mr Rees, who has travelled much in India and Persia, says.."The lavish decorations which cover every inch of the wall from first to last and from top to bottom, recall the palaces of Ispahan and resemble nothing that I know in India."

In The Land Of Palms

Two days after the end of Dasara I left Mysore for Veerarajendrapet, the chief town of South Coorg. The place, though not as beautiful and as important as Mercara, is a bigger bus station than the capital. From Veerajapet, buses run in all directions, to Mysore via Sidhapur, to Gonikoppal and on to Mysore, to Mercara and on to Mangalore, to Tellicherry and Cannanore. The nearest sea coast towns from Veerarajpet are Tellicherry and Cannanore. Both are almost equidistant from here. But as I had seen a major portion of Veerarajpet-Tellicherry Road, I chose the other road and came to Cannanore. On the way I saw the beautiful and wonderful Kootupuzha bridge of single span across the Kootupuzha river, which separates Coorg from Malabar, in the heart of a forest, about 34 miles from Tellicherry on the Tellicherry-Coorg road. From Cannanore I went to Tellicherry. While running between these towns, I heard the welcome roar of the sea, and within a minute the beautiful and wide expense of water, the Arabian Sea is by my side. I am again in Malabar, the land of cocoanut palms, banana orchards, hills and rivers and above all the land of the sea

I think it will be of some interest to the readers to note that my tour was through three different geographical areas under three different governments (Malabar and South Kanara under the Government of Madras; Coorg under a Commissioner appointed by the Government of India; and Mysore under its Maharajah and the Mysore Government). If one is not able to observe the changes in the Governments when he travels either from Mangalore to Mysore or from Mysore to Tellicherry, the changes in the police dress (from khaki uniforms and red turbans in Madras Presidency to blue woollen uniforms and long turbans in Coorg and from that to khaki uniforms and blue turbans with yellow tails in Mysore State) will help him to do so. It will be of interest also to note that the tour was through four linguistic areas (Malayalam in Malabar, and in the Southern part of South Canara; Tulu and Canarese in South Canara; Coorgee and Canarese in Coorg; and Canarese alone in Mysore) and that it touched all the metropolitan towns of some of the districts in the three provinces (Tellicherry and Cannanore in North Malabar; Mangalore in South Canara; Mercara in Coorg; Mysore in Mysore State; and Veerarajpet in South Coorg). That is all.

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Bose To Visit South India

Tour Likely This Month

It is very likely that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, will be visiting South India either in the last week of July or in the first week of August. Such a tour if it materialises, will take roughly about three weeks and Mr. Bose may visit the States of Travancore and Mysore in addition to select areas in the Madras Presidency, writes a Calcutta correspondent in the "Hindu."

When I called on Mr. Bose this morning at his residence, I found him besieged by visitors. Nevertheless, he was good enough to talk with me at length on many things. When I asked him when he proposed to undertake his South Indian tour, he replied that he was keenly looking forward to it, but that he was against going there if the weather would be bad and the purpose of his visit thereby nullified. I told him that July and August would be a good time for touring the South and he said that he would decide upon his tour after his return from Wardha.

The Congress President told me that the two most important subjects which would be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee, would be the Unity talks and the Rupee Ratio problem. The Congress President was naturally reticent on the first subject in view of the delicate nature of the negotiations with Mr. Jinnah.

As far as the Ratio question was concerned, Mr. Bose said that he and the other members of the Working Committee were keen on discussing the matter threadbare and that, therefore, they had asked for opinions on the subject from important Chambers of Commerce and prominent individuals, especially in Bombay and Calcutta. It appears that he has already received replies from these quarters and that the matter will be duly considered by the Working Committee.

Radio Device Warns Of Train's Approach

Installed at grade crossings and actuated by an approaching train a specially designed radio transmitting unit with a range of 100 feet sends out a loud warning signal that is automatically picked up by a mechanism that can be installed in an ordinary auto radio receiver.

The Strange World!

77-Year-Old Bachelor To Marry 94-Year-Old Widow

LONDON, (By Mail).

Why pay two rents, burn two fires, furnish two homes, and live alone, when by marrying, we would need only one fire and pay only one rent? That's sense isn't it?—and that's why we're going to get married"

That was the sentiment that prompted Herbert Walters, 77-year-old bachelor, of Ferry-lane, Stanley, near Wakefield, to propose to a 94-year-old widow, Mrs. Ann Ansell, who lives in a cottage a few yards down the lane.

Ann and Herbert have been friends for a long time, and it was the local authorities decision recently to demolish Walters's cottage that set the couple thinking. Both of these old-age pensioners were lonely.

"Why shouldn't we join forces?" —asked Walters in an interview. "We'll be able to look after each other and £1 income for one household is better than ten shillings each for two households. We are both hale and hearty, and it's never too late to wed. She'll be a fine wife. You should see the way she scrubs the floors."

WEDDING DATE SECRET

News of the forthcoming wedding has created a stir in the Stanley district, where the couple have lived for nearly fifty years. The date of the wedding is being kept secret, but it will take place at Wakefield Register Office.

Mrs. Ansell refuses to talk about it.

"It's only a wedding, so why should there be any fuss?"she says

Mrs. Ansell lost her first husband 20 years ago. She had nine children, and five daughters and two sons are still living. She does all her own house work cooking and washing.

Walters, a former Derbyshire miner, is keen on gardening, and is now working in Mrs. Ansell's garden growing vegetables for the couple's use.

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THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

There was a ring at the door! Children were busy explaining to each other their view-points. The subject of their debate was "Wealth is superior to education."

"What does it matter if we have no education. We can live without it. But how can we pass our days without wealth?" argued one.

And said the other, "Without education even wealth has no purpose or value. You do not hear much of wealthy persons, but you surely hear of the educationists."……

A child went to the door to see who had called. "Yes, come, in, please," he requested the new arrival.

"Is Dada here?" A tiny voice questioned.

"Yes, he is here—We are having a debate. "Come in, please."

"Come-and-get-it".
(Photo by S. B. Nayampally).

She entered—a girl about 13 years old, and sat by Dada's side.

Soon Dada got into conversation with her. And this is what we came to know of her:—

Little Indira had come all the way from Kurla, and all alone. She spoke English pretty fluently and knew also Sanskrit, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, Urdu and Sindhi. What a wonderful child she is!

When Dada informed her that he also knew all these languages, but Bengali Sanskrit, instead of which he knew Persian a bit—she readily offered: "Shall I send you the first Premier of Bengali?"

"Not at present, please!' Dada replied. Probably she had misunderstood. But Dada managed it all right.

She gets up early every day at about 5 A.M., and attends to her house-hold work. She even cooks for herself and her father, who is a businessman, and who trains her and teaches her at home.

A smart girl, indeed! She informed Dada that she has been desiring since long to see him and visit the Balkan-ji-Bari. "But you see," she explained, "to reach Khar at 8 A.M. is very difficult for me. The first bus leaves Kurla at 7 A.M., and it takes an hour and a half to come to Khar. And then too, how much earlier I should have to get ready!—Besides, what about my home duties?"

Dada then invited her to come together with her father to attend the Balkan-ji-Bari meetings at Khar sometimes, and become his guests. She replied that she would consult her father, and try to do as advised.

After the meeting, all dispersed and went their own way. Little Indira went hers. In such a short time, what a big impression she had created.

There had been a number of rings at Dada's door that day, while the debate was going on—But this ring certainly had brought in our midst a lovely, lovable child!

WHAT IS BETTER?

On June 26, in the placid surroundings of "Gulistan" and before a juvenile audience, nearly ten speakers took part in the debate organised by the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association. The subject chosen was "Wealth is better than Education."

Every young orator strained his nerves and pitted his strength against his opponents to establish what he thought to be true, and at the same time mercilessly criticised his opponents' points, pounding his opposition to mere nothing.

Brothers Natvarlal, Albert Benjamin, Parmanand, Mohan Nadkarni and others spoke like practical" men. They said that the uses of wealth were innumerable and education itself could be "bought" with wealth.

Brothers Dhirajlal, Martin Benjamin, Shyam Ghoshal, Rewachand Vaswani and others spoke against the proposition, discussing at length the merits and advantages that education holds over wealth. They said that the main pursuit of man is happiness and wealth alone, barring education, can never let us attain the objective.

Then Bro. S. P. Desai, who was in the chair, summed up the whole matter. Votes were taken and the proposition was lost with a clean minority. Children had decided that "Education is better than Wealth!"

* * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 10th to 16th July 1938:—

1. Bro. Silvano Pinheiro.
2. Sis. Indira Jhaveri.
3. Bro. Keshav Murthi Vyas.
4. Bro. Khorsed Pavri.
5. Sis. Kumudini Bhiwandker.
6. Bro. Bhagwan Shahani.
7. Bro. Narain Dall-Gupta.
8. Sis. Minga Rao.
9. Bro. Karim Afzal.
10. Bro. C. N. Venkat.

* * *

COMPANY BUSINESS!
(By Hasmukh)

"Father," asked the young hopeful, "is it true that a man is known by the company he keeps?"

"Yes, my boy,' replied his parent.

"Well, father,' persisted the child, "If a good man keeps company with a bad man, is the good man bad because he keeps company with the bad man, or is the bad man good because he keeps company with the good man?"

* * *

AVERAGE AND PERCENTAGE
(By M. M. Sheth)

A great mathematician once came across a big river while hiking to a village-fair with his two sons. The water of the river was as calm as anything on account of the full-tide, though the river-bed could not be seen even at a low-depth as it was very muddy.

The man fetched a long stick and measured the depth of the river at some different spots. He, then, calculated the average depth and told his sons that the river was only knee-deep. He wished to measure the breadth of the river. Having advised his sons to cross the river carefully he waded through the water, keeping himself on an imaginary straight line drawn perpendicular to the river-bank, and not looking back even once.

The two little brothers held each other's hands fast and began to cross the river merrily. But to their misfortune they were drowned in the deep river. Hardly had their father reached the other bank when he heard a cry and turned back swiftly. He pulled out his sons and took them hurriedly to the bank. He tried his utmost to bring them to consciousness. But the two brothers breathed their last within half

(Continued On Page 50)

"There! The father's boat is coming!"
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

Russian Children Watching Skies.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

SUNDAY EDITION OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of July will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs. 100	
2 copies at	„ 50	each
4 „	„ 25	„
10 „	„ 10	„
20 „	„ 5	„
Total	Rs. 500	

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

Night Blindness Cause Of Accidents

Untold numbers of children in America are to-day eating spinach, not because their parents tell them "It's good for you," but because a popular animated cartoon character performs prodigious and fabulous feats on the motion picture screen after partaking of this green vegetable.

With the merits to children a matter for the nutrition people to decide one can go on and add, however, that it might produce a more immediate and beneficial result for the country if the parents—and not the children—ate the spinach, or plenty of green and yellow vegetables.

The reason is that these vegetables contain vitamin A. It is now found that the lack of vitamin A can be one of the causes of "night-blindness" which is recognized as a major factor in night accidents in driving.

Night-blindness is the failure of proper regeneration of the chemical known as visual purple which is found in the retinal rods of the human eye. This visual purple is rich in vitamin A.

Glaring headlights produce temporary blindness lasting a second or two in a person with normal vision. In a person with night-blindness this effect, due to glare, lasts appreciable lengths of time. And, in a motor car travelling at a high rate of speed, a night-blinded person may have travelled several hundred feet in which control of the car is more by habit than by visual knowledge of road conditions ahead. There is no known cure for night-blindness, say physicians, but a liberal supply of vitamin A may, at least give the eye the material it needs to prevent the onset of this condition.

Painting Cars With Milk

From Utica, U.S.A., comes news of a motor-car paint made of milk. The recipe is milk solids, casein, lactose, acid and alkine ingredients. It is claimed that this "milky way" gives the perfect finish to coachwork.

The Red Duchess Regrets

While the forthright "Red Duchess" of Atholl was receiving votes of confidence from her constituents in West Perth and Kinross last week the executive Committee of the local conservative Association, horrified at her support for the Spanish Government, decided to find another candidate to represent it at the next General Election.

"At-It-Again" Atholl first refused the Government whip in 1935. Next year she resigned from the League of Nations Union in disapproval of its weak-kneed attitude towards sanctions against Italy. At a meeting of the World's Peace Union 'n Vienna last year she asserted in fluent German that Italy and Germany had given armed help to Franer two and a half months before Russia had sent tanks to the help of the Valencia Government. Three weeks ago she again refused to support the Chamberlain Government's foreign policy.

Republican Spain has no keener advocate than the Rebel Tory Duchess. This week in "Searchlight on Spain"(Penguin Specials, 6d.), she observes: "There may be some who will say that it is too late to help the Spanish Government, that the odds are now too strong against them. But have those who argue thus realized the superior strength in men in the Republican Army, and the extent to which it has all along been overcoming the handicap of lack of arms?

"How is it possible to suppose that even if General Franco desired to rid himself of administrative infiltration in order to secure a British loan, he will be strong enough to do so? His debt to Germany and Italy is said to amount to £150 million. No loan from Britain could enable him to discharge this."

Undismayed by local Conservatives' efforts to unseat her from Parliament, the Duchess remarked: "I cannot but regret that a majority of the executive should seek to cause an open rift in the party ranks on an issue which may be profoundly altered by changing circumstances in the international field."—News Review"

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

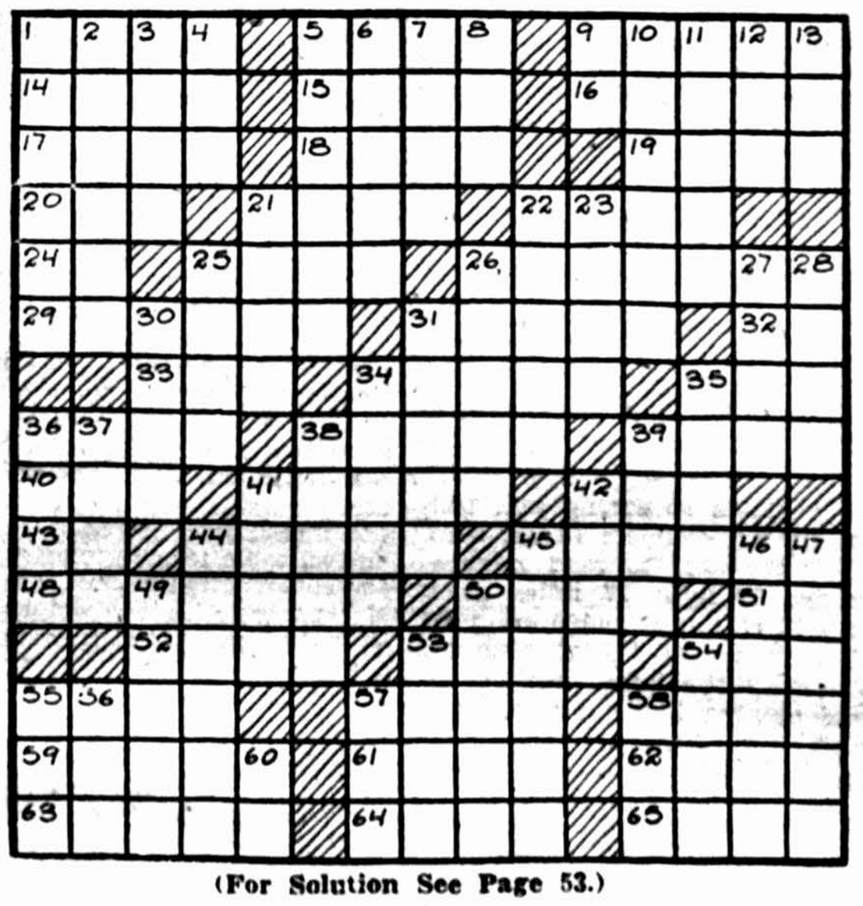
With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Sound accompanying normal breathing.
5—Who wrote "Arms and the Man"?
9—Where is the University of Maine?
14—Declare openly.
15—Combining form: air.
16—Who was Wilson's secretary of war?
17—Depression between two slopes.
18—What British author who died in 1912 was probably the most versatile writer of his time: Andrew ———?
19—Sleeveless garment.
20—Sick.
21—Italian resort.
22—Vessel.
24—Negative.
25—What opera singer starred in "I Dream Too Much": Lily ——?
26—What was the nationality of Lope de Vega?
29—Machine.
31—Last native emperor of Ethiopia: ——— Selassie?
32—Pronoun.
33—Utilize.
34—What is the hereditary title of the eldest son of the king of England: Prince of ———?
35—On behalf of.
36—What is the missing part of the name of the former motion-picture star: ——— Negri?
38—Sports.
39—Bamboolike grass.
40—Lubricate.
41—What senator was Roosevelt's running mate in 1912: ——— Johnson?
42—Convert into leather.
43—Pronoun.
44—Number.
45—What famous frontiersman was popularly known as "Kit"?
48—Venerates.
50—Trust.
51—Concerning.
52—Object of worship.
53—Cavity.
54—Sesame.
55—Engage in a contest.
57—Shape.
58—Drudges.
59—Positive terminal.
61—Feminine name.
62—Medley.
63—Nymph that lured mariners.
64—Solar disk.
65—Who was the founder of Pennsylvania?

VERTICAL

1—Depression worn by running water.
2—In Medieval romance, what ocean island was "not far on this side of the terrestrial paradise"?
3—Rest lazily.
4—Female sheep.
5—Containing salt.
6—Directors.
7—Italian river.
8—False hair.
9—River in Siberia.
10—Whose dramas are considered the model of the French classics?
11—African mammal.
12—Cluster of fibers in wool staple.
13—Native compound.
21—Solitary.
22—Watches secretly.
23—Who is considered to have laid the foundation of the Dutch school of genre painting?
25—Where is the famous Leaning Tower?
26—What is the capital of Oregon?
27—Covering for the foot.
28—Flock.
30—Dupe.
31—The plot of what minister of the Persian king was exposed by Esther?
34—Goods.
35—Bogs.
36—Emit freely.
37—French river.
38—Presented.
39—Unusual.
41—Who was the lover of Leander?
42—Narrow woven band.
44—Withdraw from political union.
45—English comic dramatist.
46—Ancestry.
47—What singer played the male lead in the motion picture "Naughty Marietta": ——— Eddy?
49—Strength.
50—Animal.
53—Jeer.
54—Narrative.
55—Existed.
56—Bird of the cuckoo family.
57—Monk's title.
58—Dandy.
60—Printer's measure.



(For Solution See Page 53.)

GEOGRAPHICAL MIX-UP

SEE if you can unscramble the geographical mix-up listed below:

The fog here is rather thick: Donlon.

Here is a river you'll have to show me: Simisour.

This'll never be set afire: Hamets.

Fire, fire!: Icachog.

Rain? That's just a slight mist: Langelesso.

No relation to Doyle: Conam.

You auto get this one: To Tired.

Now we're getting on a high plane: Vender.

Take this away and nothing's left but the sidewalks: Weryonk.

Remember how we used to dance this one?: Tonchreals.

Don't let this one split you: Reon.

No relation whatsoever to Shangri La: Bany La.

This is no bull: Loafbuf.

(For Solution See Page 53.)

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS

FIVE gamblers, called for the purposes of our puzzle, A, B, C, D, and E, play together on the condition that after each stake he who loses shall give to all the others as much as they have in hand.

Each loses in turn, beginning with A, and when they leave the table each has the same sum in hand, $160. How much did each gambler have when they started their little game?

KNOWING that the square of 87 is 7,569, how can we rapidly, without multiplication, determine in succession the squares of 88, 89 and 90?

• • •

RAIN is falling vertically at a speed of five miles an hour. I am walking through it at four miles an hour. At what angle to the vertical must I hold the umbrella so that the raindrops strike the top at right angles?

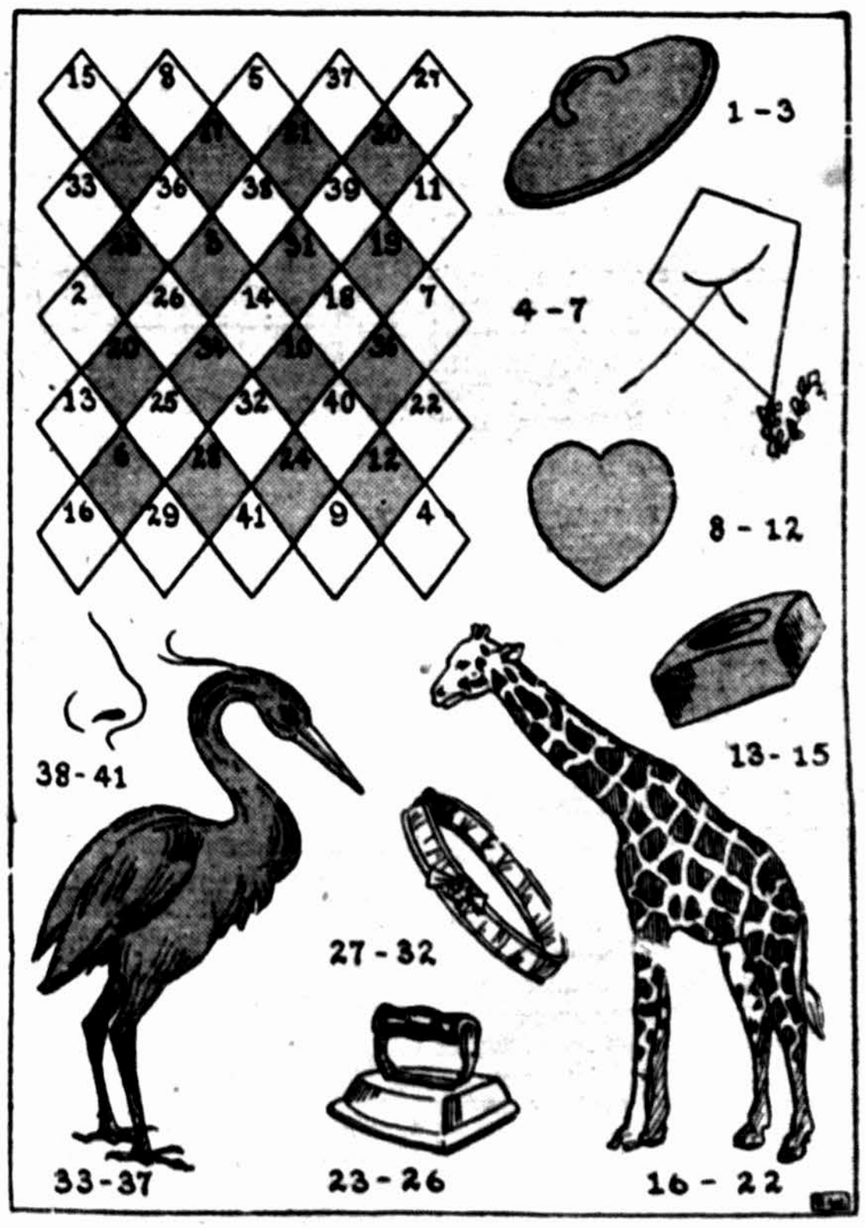
(For Solution See Page 53.)

Gem-Picking Problem

GLADYS GIGGLES never realized how many beautiful gems there were until she tried to select a stone for her sister's birthday ring. The jeweler showed her fifteen different kinds of gems. The names of some of these precious stones sounded so strange to Gladys that she thought they must be recent discoveries. The jeweler, however, informed her that these gems had adorned beautiful women for thousands of years.

Fill in the blank squares of the diagram with letters, so that the names of fifteen jewels can be read by moving from square to square, one square at a time, in any direction. There are only 26 squares in the whole puzzle and some of the names contain as many as seven letters, so you must use great judgment in selecting the letters to go in the blank squares. In fact, if you succeed in spelling as many as twelve names you may consider it a correct solution. See how quickly you can solve this.

(For Solution See Page 53.)



Numerical Words

HOW quickly can you guess the names of the objects in the drawing above? When you think you know the name of an object, write the letters of its name in the diamonds of the diagram according to the numbers found below the object's picture. If you have chosen the correct names, the letters in the horizontal rows of the diagram will spell nine ordinary English words, while these same words can be read in the vertical rows.

(For Solution See Page 53.)

Experts Predict Diesel Era In Aviation Field

"The public will someday be no more required to fly in gasoline-fueled airplanes than in hydrogen filled airships," predicted Government aviation scientists at a meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers held in Detroit. Mich., recentlv.

Ernest G. Whitney and Hampton H. Foster of the Langley Field laboratories of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics based this forecast of aviation's future on their study of Diesel engines for airplanes as a potential replacement for present gasoline-fueled motors. The almost negligible ability of Diesel fuels to burn except under the special high pressure and temperature conditions within a Diesel engine is the reason for their startling statement.

The use of super-gasoline of 100 octane, anti-knock rating will bring an improvement in gasoline-fueled airplanes, state the N. A. C. A. experts, but the Diesel engines used in German airplanes to-day are accomplishing what enthusiastic engineers are only predicting for gasoline motors five years hence

"Well qualified authorities," they state, "predict for the 100 octane gasolline engine in the next five years specific fuel consumptions no better than 0.38 pound of fuel per brake horsepower hour and specific engine weights in a 2,000 horsepower unit no less than one pound per horsepower, whereas, the Junkers Juno engines are operating to-day at specific fuel consumptions as low as 0.36; and a 2,000 horsepower engine development is in progress to weigh less than one pound per horsepower."

Forgetting about the technical terms used, the scientists are saying that five years from now gasoline fuel engines advocates predict a certain fuel consumption (0.38) with engines weighing 2,000 pounds that can create 2,000 horsepower. And they add that present-day Diesel engines are already operating with a lower fuel consumption (0.36) and that there is now being built a Diesel engine generating 2,000 horsepower which will weigh less than 2,000 pounds.

Television Spotting Of 'Planes Is Possible

"Entirely possible" is the scientific verdict of radio engineers at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., to British dispatches citing the use of television receivers as "spotters" of airplanes. While Army officials would not confirm reports that similar methods are being worked out for the military uses of the United States, it was admitted that secret research is underway to test other ways of spotting airplanes than by the present sound detection methods.

Since television broadcasts have been in progress in London it has been noted that when airplanes are flying in the vicinity "ghost" images are produced in the television receivers. These "ghosts" are caused by reflection of the television waves from the metal airplane surface. Thus the reflected waves arrive at the television receivers at a slightly different time than the ordinary waves. The result is a dual image of the scene being transmitted. The image of the 'plane itself is not received.

According to British reports the displacement of the "ghost" image has been correlated with the distance of the 'plane away from the television receivers. A system has been worked out whereby television receivers on England's eastern coast could thus serve as "spotters" for approaching enemy aircraft in time of war.

Whether the plan can be worked out in complete detail and serve a valuable military use is for the future to decide, but in principle the method is an almost exact counterpart of the system of determining airplane altitude by having the 'plane send down to the ground a beam of radio waves and then having the 'plane pick up the signals of the reflected waves.

Robot Umpire

A Robot "umpire" that calls strikes on the batter with never-erring accuracy is the latest development in baseball.

The "umpire" is electrically operated, is provided with sharp "eyes" and shows none of the weaknesses to which human umpires are heir.

It consists of two lights, two photo-electric cells, reflecting mirrors and an ingenious electrical circuit. The robot stands near first base out of the range of the batter.

One of the lights is mounted overhead and directs a vertical beam of light of the same width as home plate directly in front of the plate. The beam passes through a slot in front of the plate. Here it is picked up by a mirror and reflected to a photo-electric cell.

The other light sends a horizontal beam of light across home plate to a battery of mirrors which reflects the beam to the second photo-electric cell. Thus the vertical and horizontal light beams intersect to form a "strike" zone.

Any ball that passes through this zone is a "strike," while any thrown outside is a "ball."

On the battery of reflecting mirrors the inventor has shades so that the vertical height of the strike zone can be adjusted to correspond with the distance.

Robot Device Reduces Cost Of Teleprinter Service

A telegraphic robot which grabs words up from a number of separate teleprinters, counts and records them and then sends them in mixed-up order over main trunk telegraph lines has been developed for speedier and cheaper communication. At the other end of the line an auxiliary mechanism sorts the words out into their respective messages and speeds them to their separate destination. The object is to use, at all times, the full capacity of the multi-channeled telegraph lines and so permit lower costs to the users.

Subscribers to the new system, in effect, pay for their telegraph tolls, by metering the volume of business they have. Where many subscribers are using the channels together the charge for the total carrying capacity of the circuit is split between them.

The system, developed and now in use by the Western Union Company, was the answer to those busy businesses who carry on much of their vital matters by linking teleprinters in their offices in widely separated cities and asking and answering questions back and forth in practically instantaneous communication.

WINDOW UNIT FILTERS, RECIRCULATES AIR

Easily installed within any window frame, a newly developed filter-fan device is said to remove dirt and plant pollen from the air, filtering and recirculating it at a rate of about 250 cubic feet per minute.

The volume of air is controlled by a revolving bar mounted in the center of a grille disc.

The installation does not interfere with opening, closing or locking the window. In appearance, the unit resembles a compact radio receiver.

FROM ARCTIC TO TROPICS BY PRESSING A BUTTON!

Steel walls 18 inches thick enclose an experimental room in which General Electric radio engineers are now testing aeronautical radio equipment by subjecting it to temperatures ranging from 40 degrees below zero to 160 degrees above zero. These varying degrees of temperature are produced simply by pressing a button.

An engineer is showing at the controls while observing a test through one-inch glass portholes.

German Succeed In Plating Iron With Steel Alloy

A German firm is said to have succeeded in plating iron with acid-resisting chrome nickel or chrome-nickel-molybdenum steels, necessary alloy in the prevention of corrosion in acid tanks.

Only 10 to 20 per cent. of the relative expensive corrosion-proof alloy is used to cover the iron base. Tanks have previously had to be made entirely of acid-resisting alloys. The alloy coating is intimately fused with the base metal, it is stated.

HE THOUGHT, HE WAS KILLED

CLEVELAND, (Ohio).

Two bandits held up Mr. Frank Kuletzki here and one fired point-blank at his heart.

Mr. Kuletzki, beliving he had been shot, fell. The robbers ran away. Their victim got up and staggered to his home a short distance away.

He was taken to hospital, but the doctors found nothing but a bruise on his chest. The bullet had struck a cigarette case in his pocket.

They found the bullet hanging in his tie.—Reuter

CHICAGO'S WONDERFUL LAMP

Chicago has what is believed to be the most powerful lamp in the world.

Its beam is so strong and brilliant that passengers in an aeroplane were able to read newspapers by its light 27 miles away The light can be seen 100 miles off, and it is reported that even 140 miles away the lamp may be detected shining liking a star.

Married To 3 Brothers In Turn

BELGRADE, (By Mail).

Twentythree-year-old Slavitsa-Kranchitch, a peasant woman of the village of Mostye, near Chakovets, has been married to three brothers in turn.

She lost her first husband four years ago—after they had been married a year ago.

A year later she married his brother, Styepan. He was killed, not long afterwards, by a runaway horse.

Now she has married the third brother Anton Kranchitch.—Reuter

Artificial Worms As Bait

Anglers of the future may be saved the bother of procuring fresh bait for each fishing excursion. Fishes are being caught by an artificial worm made of transparent rubber to resemble the real thing.

It is filled with a paste which has proved particularly attractive to fish. This paste dissolves in about an hour, when the angler can refill by means of a pointed filler tube.

Bacon Griddle Has Triangular Shape

Shaped like the peaked roof of a house, a new triangular griddle cooks up to six pieces of bacon at one time.

The slices are laid over the peaked top, the griddle is covered with a cover that holds the bacon flat and then placed on a cooking range for about five minutes.

The griddle is made of heavy cast aluminium and has a chrome steel cover with a small plastic handle.

Batteryless Telephone

A magnetic telephone requiring no battery or other source of outside electric current for its operation has been developed by engineers of the Bell Telephone laboratories. Depending on voice vibration to move an armature placed in the field of a permanent magnet for generating the current which carries speech, the same unit may be used as receiver or transmitter.

The instrument recalls early telephone receivers and transmitters which likewise were magnetic and used no outside source of current. They had, however, too low an output to be practical. It is only in recent years that knowledge of highly magnetic materials and structure has enabled practical use of this type of circuit, Mr. Atkins declares.

Independence of batteries or other outside power source makes the instrument extremely portable and suitable for use in places such as construction camps. A special portable unit weighs less than two pounds. A wall unit contain separate receiver and transmitter.

RIVER CARRIES AWAY VALUABLE RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Hot River, draining Mammoth Hot Springs, famed thermal region in Yellowstone, carries away radioactive materials equivalent to 40 grams of radium a year, (worth about dol. 800,000 if extracted) Drs. Herman Schlundt and Gerald F. Breckenridge, University of Missouri geologists, report.

Draining the deeply buried rocks of some of their heat-producing radium content, these hot spring waters, of unknown origin, do not contain much radium per quart, but over a year's time the amount of radon, a radium by-product, removed is very great Other hot springs, outside of Yellowstone Park, also contain radium, suggesting that chemical changes deep in the earth are substantially the same wherever hot springs occur.

TRUMP CARD FOR PEACE

From "LA REPUBLIQUE," PARIS IN CHINA

The most difficult part for Japan still lies ahead.

First, the Japanese lines in the North have to be protected against incursions from Mongolia and Kansu, then the Japanese lines on the Blue River have to be protected against the Chinese established between the Blue River and the Yellow River and against those coming up from the South. That is to say, the Japanese forces have to fight along a line 2,5000 miles in length, if not more.

We must realise that China proper—the eighteen provinces—contains over 1-1/2 million square miles, more than seven times the area of France, with a population of from 300 to 350 millions. That is the hornet's nest Japan has plunged into. To help to visualise it—China proper without Tibet, Turkestan, the two Mongolias and Manchuria is about the size of continental Europe exclusive of Russia, and has about the same population.

Imagine an army of a few hundred thousand men, a million if you like, trying to conquer our European peninsula, from Lisbon to Riga, from Brest to Constantinople, with this added difficulty, that the defenders would be a human community that has been unified for centuries, with a culture far superior to that of the invaders, whose national consciousness has been awakened and developing for a quarter of a century.

From all the evidence it appears that the Japanese thought they would get results much more quickly. They thought that after the taking of Peking and Shanghai, or in any case after Nanking, Chiang Kai-Shek would collapse. His political opponents would then come into power and make a treaty with Japan, who counted on China's abandoning Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and perhaps Sinkiang, and above all on gaining absolute economic domination over North China, rich in coal, iron, petrol, rice and cotton. Moreover Japan hoped to make all China into a great market for Japanese goods.

It would have been a great thing for Japan. Overnight she would have carved out a veritable colonial empire for herself of 4,300,000 square miles, seven-tenths of the French Empire. She would have become the greatest power in the world.

Cost Of New Effort.

While we cannot speak of actual Japanese defeats, they have had at least repeated bloody checks with repercussion which will force Japan to make a new military and financial effort.

Can she make this effort?

Militarily speaking, yes, of course. In theory Japan can mobilise 400,000 men in each class, that is to say, millions of men. But these men must be equipped, armed and fed, and it is here that the financial question comes in. It is very serious. In time of peace Japan could only with difficulty and by devoting 40 per cent. of her budget to military needs, maintain her armaments at a level close to that of the great powers. And then she had an army of only 400,000 men. To-day she is forced to maintain a force of two or three times that size, under wartime conditions, thus spending five or six times more on her army than she did in peace time.

This effort can be kept up less long now that it is made all the harder by the rise in the cost of living, the relative fall in wages, and the anxiety and discontent of the people. .

Already there have been movements which the police have been able to stifle but which no doubt will be repeated. The Japanese population knows now that operations in China are not going well for Japan, that China is arming a little better every day and that Japan therefore sooner or later cannot do otherwise—unless she decides to make peace very soon—than lose the war.

But how decide on a rapid peace when the Kuomintang is sure of victory, capable of waiting indefinitely and determined that no Chinese province shall be given up, nor the authority of the Chinese Government lessened in any way whatsover?

It is all the more tragic for her that England, the United States and the U. S. S. R. are delighted at the turn of events. Where Soviet Russia is concerned, whose Far Eastern army seems to be excellent and well officered, it may be feared for Japan that sometime from now Russia will seize the occasion to revenge herself for 1905, while aiming at the establishment of a revolutionary regime in Japan. We must not forget that the Russian air force is far superior to the Japanese, that the Russians offer no important target, whereas the Japanese cities are only 500 miles—two-and-a-half-hours' flight—from Vladivostok. Let us not forget, either, that the Russians are said to possess forty submarines in Vladivostok, which, in practice, if they did not isolate the Japanese army, could at least cause terrible losses to convoys.

Japan seems, therefore, to be engaged in an adventure which can only end in defeat. This would only be of local interest if Japan were not one of the three totalitarian states more or less in alliance with Germany and Italy.

The check to Japan in China is—like the Italian difficulties in Ethiopia and German ambitions on the Danube—very much in the interests of England, the United States and France. The United States sees her most formidable enemy slowly using herself up in the immensities of China, and, like England, is more capable if reassured in the Pacific of taking an interest in Atlantic affairs and even in those of Europe. England, well supported by Singapore, is no longer afraid for India, Australia or even Hong Kong. The diplomatic situation of Germany is becoming less good every day, and would be even worse if we were strong and were willing also to come to an agreement with Italy.

The repulse of Japan in China is, therefore, a trump card in favour of the maintenance of European peace. It would be wrong to understimate it.

THE SPEEDIEST THING ON EARTH

By E. G. BOULENGER in "The "New Statesman and Nation."

Speed has become one of the ruling factors of our present age, and the extraordinary progress made in the swift transit of ourselves and our property has not unnaturally led to a great increased interest in the relative speeds obtained by animals of every kind. Indeed, only the advent of the aeroplane has made it possible to measure many such rates of travel with any accuracy. Prior to the beginning of this century, measurement of animal speed was almost wholly a matter of guesswork, and though great strides are now being made in this direction, much still remains to be done. Only a relatively small number of animal speeds have been actually tabulated with any accuracy, but the results, though scanty, are sufficiently illuminating.

By far the largest number of really high speeds are recorded from the air, and the lowest rates of travel are, with the exception of those obtained by burrowing animals, seen in the garden. Air, by offering the minimum resistance, offers by far the greatest scope to the "speed fiend," and it is of interest to note that, whilst birds have long since reached their utmost limits in this direction, an almost illimitable vista of triumphs opens up before man.

Deer-fly's Record

The highest speed in air yet recorded of any animal is 810 m.p.h. on the part of the little American deer-fly, as against a possible 450 m.p.h. obtainable by the latest flying machines. In this insect it is the male only that attains this amazing speed, the members of the opposite sex being much slower—between 500 and 600 m.p.h. This reduced speed in the case of the female insects is a provision of Nature resulting in the impassioned males possessing an advantage during courtship when in pursuit of their brides. Avian speeds fall far below this, since the very mechanism of a bird's flying apparatus sets a limit to the size obtainable—a happy contingency, since, but for this, we should, as Professor J. B. S. Haldane has pointed out, have hawks and eagles of terrifying proportions. Various species of eagle head the list of bird speedsters with a rate of 110 m.p.h. The swallow comes next and can, for a time at least, maintain a rate of well over 100 m.p.h.

Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen is the greatest authority on the subject of avian speed, and during the war compiled a table of velocity, using anti-aircraft appliances for the purpose. He calculated that birds had two speeds, a normal one for everyday purposes, including migration, and an accelarated speed which is used for purposes of pursuit and evasion, in which case double the rate of the normal speed is obtainable. He estimated that different birds are capable of the following speeds:

Lammergeiers 110 m.p.h.; swallows 106 m.p.h.; lapwings 80 m. p. h.; ducks 59 m.p.h.; geese 55 m. p. h.; Pelicans 51 m.p.h.; starlings and storks 48 m.p.h.; sand grouse 47 m.p.h.; kestrels 43 m. p. h.; partridges and rooks 40 m. p. h.; ravens 39 m.p.h.; crossbills 37 m.p.h.; pigeons (tame) 36 m.p.h.; finches and pheasants 33 m.p.h. and wagstails 30 m.p.h.

Nature's Aeroplanes

Of course, the figures quoted represent flying only under normal conditions, the speeds given being exceeded for a short time in the event of favourable winds.

Beside these speeds obtained by our own and Nature's aeroplanes, the best paces obtainable on land seem very lagging efforts. Most of the animal "records" hold good only for very short distances, and no animal can approach, by forty miles at least, a really fast train, such as the Berlin-Hamburg streamlined train, which can maintain a rate of over 120 m. p. h. The fastest train in this country is the "Coronation Scot" which in June last between Whitmore and Crewe exceeded 114 m. p. h. An immense amount of energy has to be put forth by the earth-bound traveller, each step being an act of leverage which acts as a heavy drag upon him.

All the fastest animals have obtained their present proficiency only as the result of extreme modifications; the elimination of superfluous toes, great lengthening of limb, and enormous development of the hip region which is responsible for the "take off" of each separate step. A few two-legged runners can compete with the quadrupedal travellers. A champion human sprinter for example can cover not much more than 100 yards at a speed of 20 m.p.h., but an emu can much exceed this, since it can travel a considerable distance at a rate of over 30 m.p.h. Jerboas, those long-legged small desert rodents, aptly described as "mice on stilts," are surprisingly fast, being able to all but outdistance a greyhound.

The Slowest Mover

The cheetah holds the four-legged animal record with a rate of a little over 55 m.p.h. It is about 20 m.p.h. faster than a greyhound over a very short distance. An elephant charges at 24 m.p.h.; but its average pace is not above 5 m.p.h. Next to the cheetah or hunting leopard come the Gobi Desert Gazelle and the Pronhorn antelope with speeds of 50 m.p.h. each. It is interesting to note that despite the apparent bullet-like velocity of an ice skater, his rate of travel exceeds that of a sprinter only by about 5 m.p.h., owing to the heavy resistance offered by the ice to his steel runners. The famous American bird known as the road runner can put up about 20 m. p. h.—ten miles per hour faster than a chicken going "flat out." The fastest of a slow-moving race—the snails—is the big limpet-like animal of the Channel Isles, which can cover a yard in about thirty seconds.

Next to tunnelling in dry earth, water offers the greatest resistance to rapid progression. Here, as on land, speeds are very deceptive, an animal going at a so-called "terrific speed" actually making a very modest show when its efforts are subjected to the unbiased scrutiny of a speedometer. Although Sir Malcolm Campbell's "Bluebird" has attained the impressive speed of 129.5 m.p.h. or nearly twice that of a good outboard motor boat, and four times that of a warship, or the 'Queen Mary', the tunny and sword-fish, the "fastest things on fins," are not capable of over 30 m.p.h.

American Crawl

A flying-fish, just before taking off, exceeds this by about five miles only. Surprising as it may seem, the leisurely sloth not infrequently takes to water, habitually crossing wide rivers of the Amazon basin, when travelling from one feeding ground to another. Whilst capable of far below 1 m.p.h. in the tree tops it can make about two or three miles per hour in the water, where it swims with a curious blend of the normal breast stroke and the racing swimmer's "American crawl."

STELLARSCOPE HELPS TO IDENTIFY STARS

Invented by Professor Walter Bartky for classroom work at the University of Chicago, a new scientific instrument, the stellarscope, provides a quick means of identifying the various constellations and the larger individual stars.

The instrument consists of a lens in a plastic case, a pencil-type flashlight and a roll of 35mm. motion picture film, which is moved by hand through the field between the light and lens. Each film roll is about 18 inches long and contains 24 sky maps showing all sections of the sky.

By peering at the identified sky maps, the student soon learns how to identify the constellations when looking for them in the real sky with a telescope.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

an hour leaving behind their father to repent for his folly.

* * *

THE MOON AND DELHI
(By Inder Chand Khamer)

"Is Delhi farther away or the Moon"? asked the teacher.

"Delhi is father away, Sir," replied a student.

"Why"?

"Sir, I can see the moon but not Delhi."

* * *

TICKETS FOR BEJNATH
(By S. A. H. Zaidi)

"Give me a ticket for Bejnath please," asked the traveller.

The Booking clerk saw the list of stations and finding no such station, asked the traveller, "Where is Bejnath?"

"He is sitting with his mother in the waiting room Sir,"

* * * *

WHOSE EYES?
(By K. L. Subbaroyan).

To play the game of Eyes, divide the players into two sides. Hang up an old sheet in which two holes a little larger than eyes and the same distance apart have been cut.

The players take up their positions, one team on either side of the sheet. They look through the holes in turn, while those on the opposite try to guess the name of the owner of the eyes.

It is surprisingly difficult to recognise your friends by their eyes. The team which guesses the greatest number correctly is the winner

* * * *

EASY PHOTOGRAPHY.
(By G. P. Dave).

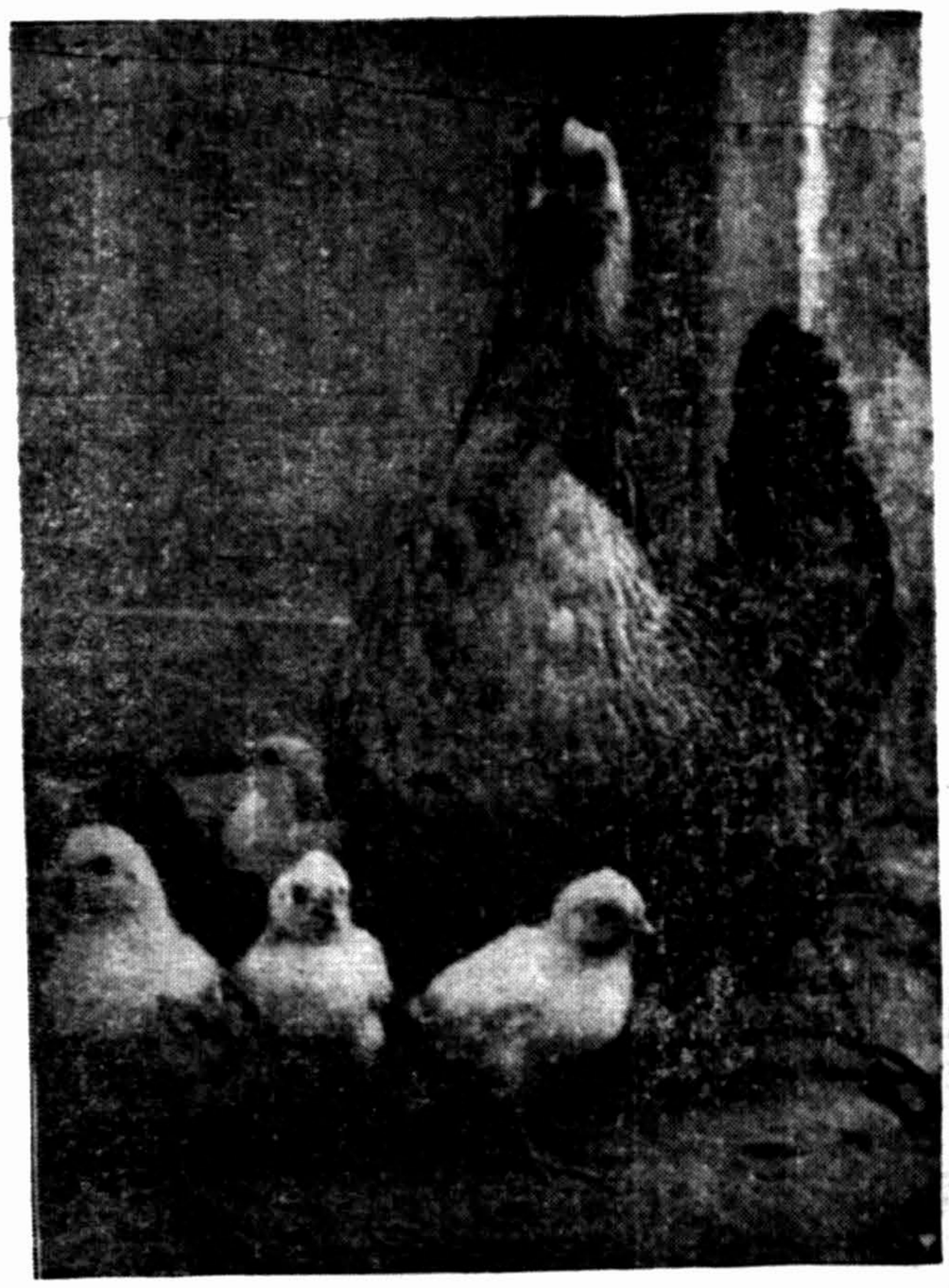
This is how you can take photograph without a Camera. Buy a packet of self-toning paper, hypo, a glass, and a card board.

Now supposing you want to take photograph of a leaf. First of all place the glass on the table. Then put the leaf on the glass, and on the leaf put self-toning paper and at last put the card board on the self-toning paper.

Now fix them and bring them out in sun-rays. After some time you will see the paper grow black.

A Study in Moods.

Village Belle and her brother.
(Photo by Z. D. Barni).



"The Mother's Pride."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

Take it inside a room and unite it. Now mix hypo with water in proportion of two spoons of hypo to one pound of water.

Soak the photograph in it for ten minutes. Take it out and dip it in a tub of water for two hours. Then dry the picture and frame it.

* * * *

A JOLLY BOAT.
(By K. N. Puri).

It is quite simple to make a little boat that will go through water, driven by camphor. Cut out the shape of a boat from a flat piece of card, or very thin wood, or tin will do, and with a dab of wax stick up right in the centre of this, a mast made from a match with a paper sail on it.

At a stern on the boat, make a small nick and into this fix a piece camphor, cut from an anna block. Now place the boat on the surface of the basin or a bath of warm water quite free from grease. At once the camphor will drive the boat forward.

* * * *

A COIN TRICK.
(By Richard Mathias).

Cut a strip of stiff paper and paste the ends together to form a ring. Balance this on top of a bottle, and immediately over the neck of the bottle on top of the ring place a small coin. The coin must be small enough to pass easily through the neck of the bottle. Now put the coin into the bottle without touching either.

The way to do this is to give the inside of the paper band a smart blow with a cane. If this is done very rapidly the band will be moved before its motion has had time to communicate itself to the coin, which will thereupon drop vertically into the bottle.

* * *

THE FALLING.
(By Maneck).

Small Boy: "Dad, the barometer has fallen."

Father: "Very much?"

Small Boy: (with guilty look): "About five feet."

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SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued From Page 11)

influence would probably suffice to stop it, if we were able to give assurances to the people that Burma was going to get a fair deal in London. We cannot give such assurances with any prospect of being believed. We don't like to think that Parliament will treat us shabbily, but we've nothing to go on. It is a most awkward position for us. The Government here has told us nothing. We have sent written representations to London without effect. When you're on leave, could you find out what is in the wind?'

'I very much doubt,' I said, 'whether anything has been settled. If it had the Governor would have received his instructions and you would have been informed.'

'That is the point,' they said. 'Something must be settled.'

'All I can do is to mention the subject privately.'

I Interview Lionel Curtis

During the voyage I thought a good deal about this conversation and wondered what I could do. Certainly it seemed most important to get the moderate and constitutional elements of Burma into touch with the right people in England. On reaching London I went straight to the India Office and sent in my card. The Permanent Under Secretary of State was kind enough to see me and I told him that the Burmans were in a great state of agitation about their fate. The rebellion was a nasty affair and might spread. It would have a good effect to get leading Burmans over to London as soon as possible. The Secretary replied that nothing was yet settled, but that there was a proposal for a Burma conference in September

I went on to see Geoffrey Faber.

'Back again!' said he, as I was shown in by his secretary.

'I've been away three and a half years, Geoffrey,' I replied, hurt.

'It seems only the other day that we drove down to Oxford in the fog,' said he, offering me a cigarette.

'Well I'm still in a fog. That's why I've come to see you. A lot has been happening.'

'In Burma?' He was surprised. There is a fiction that nothing ever happens in Burma.

'Yes,' I said, 'in Burma. And I want to talk to you about it.'

'Right, let's go out and have lunch.'

Later, in the smoking-room of the United Universities Club, I told him something of what is written here. He was impressed.

'I think you ought to see Curtis, Lionel Curtis,' he said.

It seemed to me curious that he should name the very man the mention of whose name three and a half years before had been the prelude to all my adventures.

On 4 June I saw Lionel Curtis. Perhaps it was fortunate that I did not fully realize how powerful an ally he could be, and I spoke to him as easily as one might speak to a man who held no official position.

'It's like this,' I said, 'if we are going to continue just shooting down Burmese rustics a gulf will be created between us and the whole Burmese people which will never be bridged in our time.'

'What's your idea,' he asked.

'Bring the Burman leaders over and talk to them. But don't delay.'

'What'll they want?'

'Same as India.'

It took Lionel Curtis about five minutes to satisfy himself.

'I believe you're right,' he concluded, adding: 'we mustn't let Burma drift towards a catastrophe.'

He then told me that he would mention the matter to Malcolm MacDonald, the Premier's son, that very day at luncheon.

As I said good-bye he remarked, smiling:

'Remember, you're an official and Parliament's official source of information about Burma is the India office.'

'But Parliament sent Sir John Simon to inquire on the spot.'

'Yes, yes. Well, I'm glad you came to me. But don't try and see any politicians or newspaper people.'

Miss May Oung

The next step was interesting. Miss May Oung arrived from Geneva. She was a Burmese lady, not more than twenty-seven years of age. Her father at one time had been a Member of Council in Burma. She had an Oxford degree and had interested herself in the international status of women, being a member of various women's organizations in Burma and India. She was unconnected with politics, though her position in Burma had made her exceptionally well informed of the situation there, while her education and English experience enabled her to express what she knew with clarity. She was practised as a public speaker. In the spring of 1931 she had been deputed to represent the women of the Indian Empire at an international conference at Geneva. It was during a break in the conference that she now visited England. She also had been asked to make inquiries in London about Parliament's intentions in regard to Burma.

When I heard of her arrival I asked Lionel Curtis whether he would like to see her. He replied that he would and in due course she called on him. He advised her to go and talk to Malcolm MacDonald, Lady Astor, and Geoffrey Dawson of "The Times," and gave her the necessary introductions. Lady Astor was interested and arranged for her to address at a luncheon party a number of women of the political world, including Dame Crowdy and Miss Wilkinson. Miss May Oung's address surprised her audience, which had previously been under the mistaken impression that the Burmese would be content with the status of a Crown colony, provided that they were separated from India. Miss Wilkinson and her friends, thinking that Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, might be glad to see Miss May Oung, arranged a meeting between them. He had evidently been giving the subject of Burma some recent attention, for when she asked him whether he proposed to invite the Burmese leaders to London, he replied that that was his intention and that when he made it public he would give assurances at the same time that the future constitution for Burma would be freely discussed with the delegates.

Mr. Benn kept his promise, for on the 21st of August the invitation was published in the terms which he had stated. The conference was to be in November.

Meanwhile the Labour Party went out of power and were succeeded by the National Government, Sir Samuel Hoare becoming Secretary of State for India. This, of course, did not affect the promise which had been given to the Burmese, and their delegation arrived early in November. So favourably had Miss May Oung impressed all those with whom she had come into contact in London that the British Government requested the Governor of Burma to nominate her to the delegation, which he accordingly did.

The Burma Conference resulted in the offer of a constitution to Burma closely analogous to that offered to the whole of India. Discussions both in London and Burma dragged on, during which time the rebellion, which had become largely an affair of bandits, came to an end. When agreement had been reached on the multitude of points which inevitably arise when so large a measure as a new constitution has to be placed on the Statute Book, a Bill was drawn up and passed into law. On 1 April, 1937, the Act came into force.

The Future

In this manner the Burma which I have described in this book passed away. Though their new constitution does not give the Burmese full control of affairs, there is no doubt that it will enable them gradually to give effect to their wishes. Its successful development, however, will depend not only upon their capacity, but also upon the personality of the governors who may be appointed by the Crown, for it will not be sufficient for future governors merely to stand like watch-dogs and to prevent their ministers from deviating from the constitution. Such a static conception of their duties, however tactfully interpreted, would lead to friction, for the incubus of a merely negative institution becomes highly irritating. A governor must also stand for something positive, he must stand for those great qualities which I like to think are an essential part of our national character; he must know when and how to put Burmese interests first, and so prove to the Burmese that they are in our hearts as well as in our minds

THE MARVEL OF LIFE

(Continued From Page 7.)

is the layman's answer. The more analytical will add the fish and the bird. The most elementary type of life is represented by the amoeba. In the sponge we find an aggregation of cells. As life ascends we find a division of labour in the tissues as in the jellyfish. In a higher stage the head emerges as an end apart from the body in the tape-worm. Soon blood-vessels appear in the slimy, shelled creatures like the snail. Insects next appear as segmented animals and the backbone and the jaw are observed in the fish. In the transition from water to land the frog is endowed with legs. The shelled egg gives birth to the crocodile and the bird. Blood is now warm in the duckbill, and with the placenta Life marches forward in the cat, the rabbit, the horse, and the monkey. Speech adds the final touch of superiority to Man who tops the ladder of organic evolution.

Even the layman is interested in the main rungs in the ladder of Life in the Plant and the Animal world. Their Latin orders are felt to be cumbersome by the man in the street and yet they appear indispensable to co-ordinate Life which is so common, though regions and languages are diverse

The Order Of Ascent

The earliest forms of Life are plant-animal in nature. The simplest form of Life known is the Gloeothece which is a one-celled plant. The next order in the plant world comprises the various types of algae. Above the algae are the fungi like the yeast and mushrooms. Moss belongs to the Bryophite order. Then come the ferns as Pterydophites. The pine belongs to the order of Gymnosperms and then comes the most important order of Angiosperms which is subdivided into two branches. To the first branch belong the Dicots like the sun flower, the rose, the geranium, the bean and the oak. The second order of Monocots includes corn, lilies, orchids, etc

The following is the order of ascent in the animal world:

Porifera—sponges.
Coelenterata—jellyfish.
Echinodermata—star fish, sea urchin.
Annelids—earthworm.
Arthropoda—insects, spiders, centipedes, scorpions.
Mollusca—snail, octopus.
Pisces—fishes.
Batrachia—frogs.
Reptila—snakes, lizards, alligators.
Anes—birds.
Mammalia—animals, men.

Thus Life manifests itself in the world, in an unending series giving birth not only to orders, but to species under each order and parents under each species, each offspring unique in its organic similarities and yet different: so different from every other offspring that no twins are born exactly alike. Diverse are the myriad manifestations of matter in movement, creating Life. Life is the greatest wonder the world has ever known.

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A JOURNEY TO HOLY KAILAS

concealed himself at this place. The demons suspecting him to be there, dug out the place. It is on account of this that the lake is called Rakashtal or Demon-lake. It is also known as "Ravanhrida". It is said that the demon king Ravan of Lanka (Ceylon) spent a long time here in meditation to please Shiva and that is why the lake is called Rakasthal or Ravanhrida.

The road to Kailas runs along the bank of Rakashtal while the famous lake Manasarovara lies on the right of the road. The sacred books of the Hindus sing the glories of this beautiful lake. It is the biggest sweet water lake in the world and its circumference is calculated to be above 70 miles. It stands 15,000 ft. above sea level. The water is clear and transparent and fishes abound in variety. There are white geese playing and roaming on the water. The lake is the perennial source of four rivers which flow in four different directions. To the north flows the Indus, to the east is the Brahmaputra, while west and south are the Sutlej and Karnali respectively. The great explorer Sven Hedin measured the depth of the lake and according to him the depth is from 135 ft. to 240 ft. at different places. The following from the pen of this traveller will be read with interest:

"Wonderful, attractive, enchanting lake. Theme of story and legend, play-ground of storm and changes of colour, apple of eyes of gods and men, goal of weary, yearning pilgrims, holiest of the holiest of all lakes of the world, art thou, Tsomavang, lake of all lakes. Navel of old Asia, where four of the most famous rivers of the world, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, the Sutlej and the Karnali (Sarda) rise among the gigantic peaks surrounded by a world of mountains, among which is Kailas, the most famous in the world". ("Trans-Himalaya").

Journey To Kailas

The road to Kailas proceeds between the two lakes. From the Rakashtal, 12 miles away on a plateau, there lies the village called Burkha, a place of small tents and huts of nomadic tribes

(Continued From Page 5)

of Tibet. It is about 33 miles from Taklakot. From Burkha the road crosses several rivulets on the way and after a five miles walk over dry and dusty plateau the famous place Durchan is reached, from whence starts the "Parikram" or circumambulation of Holy Kailas. There are four caves along this circular road and Durchan has the first. It is a good village carrying on trade between India and Tibet in coin as well as by barter. Most of the trade is done by barter, Indian wheat, rice, millet and pulses, clothes, sugar, jaggery, etc. being exchanged for salt, borax, raw-wool, skin, musk, herbs, etc. The exchange ratio between rice and salt is 3: 1.

From Durchan, there starts a mountain chain, covered with perpetual snow, stretching towards the north. Along this range and quite part from it towers a gigantic snow temple, the dome of which shines as white as silver. This is the holy Mt. Kailas. Its circumference is about 25 miles at the base. The dome is about 2,000 ft. high up the crest of the mountain. This is the abode of Lord Shiva. There is no artificial temple here, no priests or idols, nor lamps burning, neither bell ringing nor oblation offered. There is eternal calm, on every side and the omnipotent and omnipresent Shiva, meditates there uninterruptedly, according to the devout Hindus.

Four Caves

Generally, the pilgrims make a round of this snow mountain. There are four caves on the way the first being at Durchan, the biggest of all. There are idols of Buddha in these caves and the Lamas worship them continuously repeating "Om Mani Padme-Ham".

The next cave, named Laundi-Gunma, is five miles ahead towards the North on the bank of the river Indus. There is an idol of Buddha here too and the Lamas are to be seen continuously chanting the holy Mantra. The pilgrims offer some coins at each place and in return obtain the blessings of the Lamas. Some of the devotees purchase ghee, for the wick; others buy a cow and a goat. The goat costs three "tankas" or one rupee and a cow about 30 "tankas" or ten rupees. There is a big tooth of an elephant and a good library of pali manuscripts in this cave.

The third cave is called Durphu. It also lies on the bank of river Indus. The holy Kailas is now on the right side. From Laundi-Gunma it is also five miles further. The cave is a bit bigger than the previous one and the mode of worship and repetition of prayers is the same. On the walls there are frescoes, depicting episodes from the life of the Buddha on the upper portion of the wall, while the lower portion is coloured with pictures of the goddess Kali and Pauranic gods.

The road now turns towards the south on the other side of the mountain, via Gaurikund which is situated five miles up from the base. The water of this Kund or lake is always frozen and intensely cold.

The fourth cave is called Zamlipo. It is six miles south-west from Gaurikund. There is no idol of Buddha in this cave. The route rejoins Durchan 5 miles further and the Parikrama (round journey) of Kailas is completed.

The entire journey can be completed within a day or so, but some of the Tibetans and their Lamas measure the whole 25 miles with their prostrated body, which takes three to four weeks' time. This kind of journey is considered to be very meritorious.

Tirthapuri

Besides these four caves, there are two other holy places worthy of mention in connection with the Kailas pilgrimage. One of them is Tirthapuri and the other is Bhasmasur-ki-Dheri. Both of them lie about 14 miles west from Durchan. There is a temple at Tirthapuri as well as a hot water spring. There are several Lamas, who do nothing but engage in meditation. Quite close to it is the Bhasmasur-ki-Dheri, which means 'the heap of the ashes of demon-king Bhasmasura.' It is stated that once the demon Bhasmasura pleased Lord Shiva and requested a boon. "Let him die, whosoever it may be, on whose head I put my hand," he said. "Be it so", said Shiva.

The demon was pleased and wanted to put his hand on the head of Shiva, who immediately disappeared. Then the demon approached Parvati and expressed his love. The Goddess praised him and asked him to show her a "death-dance" like that of Shiva. The demon agreed and began to dance. In the course of his dance, he touched his own head and immediately turned into ashes. It is that heap of ashes which is called Bhasmasur-ki-Dheri. These ashes are considered very sacred and pilgrims take away some small quantities to their places.

"The Peacemakers"

California's Gigantic Mural

San Francisco, California, U.S.A. —Peace on the Pacific is the theme of the gigantic mural being painted for the Court of the Pacific at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Called "The Peacemakers," the huge panel, 144 reel long and 57 feet high, will show two large scale central figures—a great Buddha, calm, pacific, and an Occidental woman kneeling, swathed in a white, cowled robe —symbolizing the peaceful ideas of the East and West. Friezes of figures moving toward them indicate the slow march of mankind toward these ideals. Specifically, the left side of the panel represents the peoples of the eastern shores of the Pacific, while those on the right typify the peoples of the western shores.

Behind these figures, the objects rising and falling, together with the water motif in the extreme background, are intended to convey the idea of the transitory quality of material civilizations. The thought hoped to be made clear is that regardless of outward and material differences of race, religion, or customs, the peoples of the earth must strive to keep before them always the realization of a common humanity.

On a scroll in the hand of Occidental woman appears one of the "Beatitudes" from the Sermon on the Mount, ninth verse, fifth chapter of Mathew. "Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God."

While painted in striking colours, the mural will be in relief after a new and spectacular process which has been worked out by the Bruton sisters- Helen, Margaret, and Esther --three noted Western artists, who were awarded the dol. 20,000 contract for the big mural.

Art And Culture Of Peru

San Francisco, California, U.S.A. —One of the finest exhibits of the art and culture of ancient Peru ever shown in America will be presented at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay.

Collections from the old civilizations of South and Central America will be included in the exhibit, it was announced by President Leland W. Cutler of the Exposition. He revealed that Wendell C. Bennett, curator in the field for the American Museum of Natural History in New York, has been appointed field curator for the Pacific Basin show of the dol. 50,000,000 Pageant of the Pacific. Bennett, who is now doing field work high in the Mountains of Peru, will return to Lima next July to take active charge of assembling the San Francisco Exposition's Peruvian display.

The main collection for the Peru exhibit will come from the Inca civilization, which in its heyday included more than a million square miles of territory. The majority of the material, which will come from private collections and government loans, was found in the vicinity of Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas.

Excellent examples of pottery, fine gold and silver work, glass and precious jewellery, fabrics and stone and wood carvings will be included in the Exposition exhibit. In metal work the Peruvians were the most advanced of all early American peoples. They discovered the process of smelting metal from the ore, the art of making bronze, and the use of conical ore furnaces. They were also skilled workers in stone and wood.

From the Mayas will come some fine pieces of architectural stone carving. Among the objects expected to be shown at the World's Fair of the West are several lintels, stone monuments, a complete ceremonial alter, and intricately carved stone columns.

DURING EPIDEMICS OF COLDS
I GIVE THE CHILDREN
Mistol
BEFORE THEY GO OUTDOORS
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages soon you breath freely again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

The Tenth Planet

(Continued from Page 10)

at all to us, only to our Bank-account.

Kalindi (almost crying): And what is the use of that Bank account, if it is not to be used for our own children?

Basavaya: There, don't cry! The nose-screw is sanctioned and ring also.

Kalindi: Good—that is true affection. And, of course, my Lord remembers that it is usual everywhere to present the son-in-law with a pair of silk-edged dhotis, lace-bordered shawl and the usual silver articles—plate, cup, saucer, and 'lota'?

Basavaya: Is it? That will require another three hundred!

Kalindi: That is nothing: I have ordered music with English band for to-morrow. It will cost only another fifty rupees. Even Mahalappaya had a band in attendance at his daughter's Diwali presentation last year. We are certainly richer than those people, anyhow?

Basavaya (amused): Are we? Please yourself then!

Kalindi: That will do—there! Our son-in-law is coming this side. I am going. But do try to please him every way on this auspicious occasion.

Basavaya (aside): Please 'him'! Is the Tenth Planet ever pleased. I wonder! (aloud). Come here, Hayagriva. Have you succeeded in silencing that mischievous Pratap?

Hayagriva: Oh, that boy? He is a mere child, and a brother-in-law at that; He will have his fun at my expense. Custom allows him a licence to do that you know.

Basavaya: I am glad you realise that. Now that you have come so far I hope you can stay here for a week or two and accept our hospitality.

Hayagriva: I had a lot of urgent work in Bombay, but I did not like to disappoint you all. Of course, there are these presents also to look to. But above all—

Basavaya (alarmed): Above all—what?

Hayagriva: Nothing serious to be alarmed about. Only, after incurring so much travelling expense—

Basavaya (aside): At my cost—

Hayagriva: After so much expense, I hope I shall not be disappointed in my expectations.

Basavaya: What is it? You surely do not wish to take Sharada to Bombay so soon?

Hayagriva: No, no! I had a great ambition to go to England for further studies. It will cost only, er, only eight or ten, er,—

Basavaya: What? Only eight or ten rupees?

Hayagriva (hesitating): No, eight or ten 'thousand' rupees!

Basavaya (with a heavy sigh): Well, well, please yourself, let it be eight thousand rupees, then!

Hayagriva: Oh, I am so glad!

(They go in)

SCENE 2.)

(The same house, in the adjoining Hall the next day. Time about 3 p.m. The band sets up its uproarious music(?) Lots of gaily dressed women wearing costly sarees and jewels of every conceivable pattern, and flowers in all conceivable modes, are seen talking to each other and exchanging flowers, and saffron. The air is reeking with scents. Indian, French and Burmah Rose water is being sprinkled over the heads of the assembled guests by little girls, who by their giggles show how they enjoy the fun. Suddenly the band stops.)

Karava: Oh, how nice! Look at the ornaments worn by the married ladies, Gowrava.

Gowrava: Nothing to compare to the bride's ornaments, though!

Beerava (musingly): A diamond nose-screw for the bride and a diamond ring for the groom, they say, is that true?

Soorava: Of course, it is true. Basappa is not a pauper. Besides travelling expenses and a complete set of silver vessels, summer and winter dress in English style, a diamond ring, a dozen or two boxes of choicest cigars.—

Marava: Yes, yes, I too heard. The bride gets a Benares lace sari, priced merely at Rs. 400 they said, and a trifle of 'motichoor' bangles weighing six sovereigns only. Further, lest the girl show a small face, are added two Ilkull and two Maheshwaree saris, each of fifty rupees. And it is rumoured that there is an extra special present for the Diwali occasion.

Harava: Is that all? Is the Tenth Planet satisfied with all that?

Gourava: No, no, there! That nuisance of a band is going to commence.

Soorava: No, dear, no! He is not satisfied! He say there was a bill for ten thousand rupees for a trip to England. Poor Basappa! How can he bear the strain?

Harava: Where is the strain? A Diwali feast at ten thosand or fifteen thousand is rather cheap for one of his means.

Gourava: But for people like us. such goings on will land us into Diwali (insolvency) for certain.

Harava: But all are not so rich and also so easily governed by their wives as Basappa is.

(They all laugh)

(The bride and the bridegroom now sit for 'Arati'. The assembled women sing appropriate songs as the auspicious lights are waved before the happy pair and rice is thrown over them. Basavaya and Kalindi then come forward and give them presents of the gold and silver articles and the diamond nose-screw and ring. Then enter Pratap).

Pratap (aloud): And now ladies and gentlemen, here is my extra-special present for my brother-in-law on this auspicious occasion. viz., a cheque for 5,000.

(Gasps of appreciation and astonishment are heard all-round as he presents the cheque to the bridegroom, who looks mightily pleased. After sweets and 'pan supari' are distributed, the guests and other members of the family retire, leaving only Basavaya, Kalindi and Pratap.

Basavaya: Art thou pleased now at least, my dear?

Kalindi: Oh, I am so pleased, thank you.

Basavaya: As for the son-in-law?

Pratap: Oh, the Tenth Planet? How can 'that' be ever fully pleased?

Kalindi: Oh, don't think so! Our Sharada's husband is not so greedy!

Pratap: Well, isn't he? Go and ask him. See, here he comes. Papa, ask him yourself!

Basavaya (sighing in the midst for his joy): Well, now that the festival is over, I hope you will stay and enjoy yourself as suggested by me

Hayagriva (thoughtfully): No doubt, I might. But sometime back, I had an idea of getting up a small Home Library. I had even ordered for a lot of books from Calcutta and they will arrive in Bombay and the parcel receipt will come by V. P. for a total of only Rs. 2.000 and may be redirected hither to Kumta Will you be so kind as to pay for and accept that V. P.?

Basappa (alarmed): What! so much as two thousand?

Pratap (coming near): Which two thousand, father? Has brother-in-law brought the money with him?

Basavaya: No, he say he expects several V. P.'s for library books ordered by him for that amount.

Pratap: Is it so, brother?

Hayagriva: Yes, Pratap.

Pratap: Alas! Why didn't you then mention it yesterday? It is usual, you know, to comply with every wish of the son-in-law 'before' the feast. But, now—

Hayagriva: What of it? What now?

Pratap: Now the festival is over as also the moral and sentimental obligation connected with it. You will have to send back those V.P.'s to Bombay

Hayagriva (angrily): Is that all? Be it so! But I have your cheque. Will you at least oblige me by paying Rs. 2,000 out of that and issue a fresh cheque for the balance?

Pratap (laughing): Oh, that extra special present? Did you imagine that it was a cheque for 5,000 rupees?

Hayagriva: Was it not? What else was it then?

Pratap: Oh, oh, oh, read it, brother! While at Bombay, I came across a cheque book for sale on the foot-paths—

Hayagriva: Cheque book for sale on the foot-paths? What trickery is here? (Takes the cheque from his box). Now this cheque of your father here, is it not for five thousand?

Pratap (laughing): It is for five thousand, no doubt, but five thousand 'what', did you care to enquire whether they were plantains or 'laddus' or rupees? See also on what Bank it is drawn.

Hayagriva (reads the cheque):

To the Bank of Avarice,

Diwali Day.

EVERYWHERE BAZAR,

Pay our son-in-law Mr. Hayagriva Rao Five Thousand blessings at sight.

Rs. 5,000 (Sd.) Basavaya,

(Hayagriva retires to his room in a huff).

Pratap (at his father): Now you have seen, father, can the Tenth Planet be ever fully pleased?

Basavaya (laughing with his son): No it can't my son, it can't.

(Curtain.)

Thus ends this story. But every one knows there is no end to the avarice of a son-in-law as long as the father-in-law is pliable,

FINIS.

(The characters herein are purely imaginary.)

(Translated by the author from his original story in Kanarese.)

FILL THE VOID IN YOUR LIFE

(Continued From Page 15)

ers are falling from the tree! They look so pretty all strewn on the garden path. Here's the mali's daughter and her little nephew as old as herself returning from their school". The children were carrying one slate each, suspended on a string. Suddenly the little girl's eyes caught the patch of white and yellow champak flowers. She thrust her slate into her nephew's hand and stooped down to collect the blossoms in her skirt. She hopped here and there bending low and holding one end of her little gathered skirt to keep the flowers from falling. The boy caught her mood soon and tucking both the slates under one chubby arm he took off his velvet cap and started picking up the flowers from the ground. Soon it was quite full and the little girl had also as many as she could carry in the hollow of her skirt. Both the children scampered away.

Raman and Usha's mother had watched them smiling all the time and had half wanted to run out herself to get some. Her children would come home soon and would see the flowers too, she thought. At this thought she jumped up put the new garments away and came and stood once more at the window The strong wind had subsided and only a gentle breeze was blowing now. She was glad; she glanced once again at the clock impatiently; just then she heard the shuffling off little sandalled feet along the garden path. She watched with a flicker of a smile—of course they would see the flowers and—the breeze dropped a few blossoms and one came brushing down Ushad's shoulder. She didn't notice it. The mother's smile seemed to fade away; her little son Raman came running up to her and started his prattle about their little outing. They had been thirty-five in the bus and weren't they cramped! The boys enjoyed it but the girls fussed and complained so! Oh no, he couldn't eat a morsel more. They had had so much. Usha who by that time had come up took up the narrative and started to tell about the songs they had sung and how the naughty boys had wanted to drown their voices by making a terrible noise. The mother looked chidingly at Raman and led them into the room. "Come now, wash your faces; you have only fifteen minutes before the tutor comes" she said. She went to clear the verandah table for the children's lessons, and sat down with the pan-box once again. The mali's daughter emerged from the hut at the side and was playing about with her little companion. She had a wreathe of champak flowers round the coil of her plaited oily hair. Her children did not see the flowers the mother mused. The mali's daughter saw them. She liked them. She gathered so many. The mali's daughter was not taught nature study she thought. Raman and Usha rushed out on their tricycles and had great games in the garden before the tutor came. There he was; she clapped her hands and called them in.

CHEESE BISCUITS.

1½ cups of flour,
6 table spoons grated cheese,
2/3 cup milk,
2 teaspoons baking powder,
1/4 teaspoon salt.

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add cheese and mix lightly: add milk slowly, just enough to hold the dough together. Roll out on a floured board ½-inch thick, cut into rounds with biscuit cutter or a tin lid of the required size. Pierce the centre with a fork to make two or three punctures. Bake for 12 to 15 minutes.

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

SCRAMBLE:—London, Missowrie, Thames, Chicago, Los Angeles, Macon, Detroit, Denver, New York, Charleston, Reno, Albany.

• • •

Five Gamblers: They started with, respectively, $405, $205, $105, $55 and $30. **Square Root:** If we know the square of any number, we can determine without multiplication the square of the next highest number by adding on the original number and its next highest number. For example, the square of 10 is 100; adding 10 and 11 gives 121, the square of 11. **Umbrella Angle:** The umbrella should be held at an angle of almost 39 degrees.

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Diving Girls: The girls had a four-hour rest.

• • •

Numerical Words: The objects are: Lid, Kite, Heart, Nut, Giraffe, Garter, Iron, Heron, Nose. The words in the diagram are: Thing, Lift, Honor, Idea, Inure, Fear, Norse, Tart, Greek.

• • •

Over the Hurdles: Peeches passed Lock 20 seconds after Timothy passed Lock.

• • •

Gem-Picking: The letters in the blank squares are, Top Row: N. Second Row: R, E. Third Row: L, D. Fourth Row: C, P, B. Fifth Row: D, A. Bottom Row: S, L, E. The 18 gems are: Amber, emerald, opal, coral, pearl, topaz, peridot, beryl, agate, jet, jade, garnet, jasper, girasol, sard.

• • •

Curtailment: Normal, Norma, Norm, Nor, No, N

MY ESCAPE FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND

(Continued from Page 3.)

bread and water punishment, toothless from cell scurvy I was in April 1935 once again liberated from the island of punishment and dumped on the mainland—a Libere, or Free Convict, doomed to spend the rest of my life as an exile in the prison colony. A "Free Convict"! What a jest that is!

I limped down the hot roadway through St. Laurent, the village of the condemned, trying again to figure out some way—some new and better way—to escape. To escape through the jungle, I had learned by three terrible experiences, was impossible. To escape by sea, I had learned by another harrowing adventure, required the assistance of seamen partners. I would have to obtain a boat. I would have to seek companions who, like myself, preferred death at sea to life in Cayenne men whom I could trust not to whisper my plan to any Corsican guard. To escape by sea required, in addition to a good boat and good companions, a substantial amount of food and supplies. It would require at least ten days of favourable weather and wind before we could reach a safe terrestrial resting place. These three requirements seemed impossible to obtain. I limped down the roadway towards the grass-thatched hut of another Libere with whom I planned to live

A man in freshly washed and ironed linens and a white sun helmet, which marked him immediately as being some sort of a tourist, stopping for a moment or passing through the penal colony, crossed the sunbaked roadway and beckoned to me.

"Where can I find a prisoner who speaks English?" he asked in school-boy French.

"I speak a little English," I said. A Libere gets no ration of food, no sustenance of any kind—he must forage for himself in the prison colony, like a scavenger animal existing by his wits Perhaps this stranger would give me a tip for some chore

AN AMAZING PROPOSITION

"I want to find a prisoner named Belbenoit," he said in English. "The man about whom Blair Niles wrote her book, 'Condemned.' I want to talk to him. Guide me to him, or bring him to me and I will give you five dollars!"

I looked around hastily. No guard was in sight. "Give me the money," I said. He peeled a bill from a fat bundle of big notes and handed it to me. "Which way?" he asked.

"Right here!" I said laughing for the first time in years. "I am Belbenoit!"

"You!" he asked looking down at me disparagingly. "Are you the prisoner who has escaped four times?"

"Who are you?" I asked.

He seemed a little taken back, but finally announced that he was an executive of an American motion picture company. His company, he explained, was going to make a motion picture based on Blair Niles' book—a film story about Devil's Island—one that would feature a dramatic escape. He had flown down to French Guiana to study the convict colony at first hand. He wanted the picture to be accurate, he said, a true-to-life portrayal of man's sufferings in the worst prison in the world. Would I be interested in giving him information, supplying him with additional factual material which could be used in his forthcoming picture? If a prisoner tried to escape, how would he do it?

"He'd escape by the sea—in a sailing boat," I said, voicing the thought which had been racing through my head for many long days "He'd. . . "

DEMANDS THE IMPOSSIBLE

"No" he interrupted me. "This must be an escape through the jungles. . . combat with fierce animals, snakes, swamps. . . "

"Nobody has ever escaped through the jungles!" I insisted. "I tried it three times I ought to know!"

"Maybe so!" he said. 'But it makes a better picture. In our picture the hero has to escape through the jungle. I've heard that you've had more dramatic escapes than any other convict," he added. "If you answer all my questions I'll make it worth your while!"

Well, Fate for the first time in my life was offering me a helping hand. It was not for me to quibble over a motion picture hero's ability to escape through the jungle! I spent the whole night sitting at a table answering his questions, making rough drawings of prison cells, punishment racks, describing in detail my three attempts to escape through the jungle, giving him details of horrible backgrounds, answering every question while he took a bookful of notes. By dawn he said that he had enough. He peeled some bills from his money roll and handed them to me. The aeroplane in which he had arrived soon was but a speck in the Caribean sky. I would have given my soul to have been so free as he—privileged to soar through the heavens to pleasant lands. A lump was in my throat as realized how casually this man had landed, asked questions, and flown away—as though he hadn't a moment's thought to waste on me as a kindred man. To him I was but an information bureau, something he could pump dry, transmit profitably into continuity and impersonal celluloid.

THE ADVENTURE BEGINS

But in my hands he had left two hundred dollars! With so much money—I knew a Chinaman who would get me a boat and package together food—and with such an outfit I knew I could find other poor liberes who would join me. I made up my mind that this time I must not fail. There was to be no recapture. I must make my way first to temporary freedom. Some West Indian island that would give us temporary sanctuary and then to the United States. Thousands of miles lay between French Guiana and New York, but with each mile gained I felt that I should escape that much farther from inhuman, atrocious existence and should gain that much toward civilization—and Liberty. The people of the United States, I'd heard, would not deport a Libere who had gained its shores—from Devil's island.

"This time I'll make it!" I whispered over and over again to myself as I set about organizing my expedition.

Map showing Belbenoit's escape from Devil's Island toward Trinidad.

I searched through the penal colony like a hawk—for men whose plight was most terrible, for companions I thought would be of greatest physical aid for my escape. At last I selected four convicts. Dardar, a young Libere whom I had known for a year—who had served a five-year sentence for first offense robbery—Casquette, who had served fifteen years for killing his mistress; Berbert who had struck a cruel Corsican guard in the face and nearly had his head blown off by a blast from the guard's gun—after release from the hospital he had served an additional four years of solitary confinement—and "Panama," a convict whose name none of us knew, but who had once escaped and lived hapily for twelve years in Colombia only to be apprehended at last by a new French consul and returned for Devil's Island punishment. Four men who promised me that they preferred freedom or death.

But none of us had any knowledge of navigation. None of us were seamen. So I looked farther and finally selected Chifflot, who had been sentenced to five years at hard labour for killing. in self-defense the son of a powerful Negro chief of a Congo protectorate tribe, who, subjected to the influences of modern civilization, had become a procurer of white women in Montmartre. Chifflot had been a sailor. If I furnished the boat and food, all he'd need, he promised, was the sun and the stars to guide us to safety over the horizon of the Caribbean Sea.

"We are going to Trinidad first," I said. The people of that British Island I knew loathed the existence of the French Hell, and would allow escaped men a safe resting place.

THE FIGHT AGAINST FEAR

At six o'clock on the night of May 2nd, 1935 we six men met stealthily at a Chinaman's shop in the penal colony village of St. Laurent. The night grew black. Noiselessly we glided into the forest and made our way to Serpent Creek. The boat which the Chinaman had promised to hide for us proved to be only half the size of the craft bargained for—a dugout canoe barely three feet wide. In disgust I examined the packages of provisions, found them to be less than half of the things agreed upon before I had passed my cash to him. I had a terrible sinking feeling as though, before begun, my escape was lost. My companions talked about postponing the attempt. Even a little shark, they said, could overturn such a craft—we would all die at sea

But something told me not to let myself turn back. I got into the canoe, urged them to take their places—and soon we were out of the creek and paddling noiselessly down the centre of the night—shrouded Maroni River. The tide was with us, and we moved swiftly. Now and then we passed a canoe manned by wild blacks or Indians. They called to us but we did not answer. The Chinaman had supplied us with a water keg, but to make sure the water hadn't been poisoned we stopped at a fresh water creek and filled it with water that I knew would be safe

At the mouth of the Maroni we hoisted our patch-work sail. Chifflot took the home-made tiller. The long slender canoe began to dance upon the water, like an eighteen foot cigar. Chifflot pointed out a star which he said would guide us due north. Waves began coming over the side of the canoe. Two men sat close to Clifflot, to keep him company at the tiller—and to make sure he didn't fall asleep. Others began bailing.

Men in their right senses would never have gone out on the merciless Caribbean Sea in such a craft—but we were driven by a quite insane desire to put Devil's Island and the Penal Colony behind us—to seek freedom at any price. The night passed all too quickly—as we looked over our shoulders constantly to make sure that a power boat was not coming out into the night after us. When the dawn came we were far out at sea, and there was nothing save a querulous gull to spy on us.

LOST COMPASS IN STORM

We complimented Chifflot, and Casquette took his place at the tiller. I volunteered to be the expedition's cook. Charcoal was lighted in a kerosene tin, and strong tea soon revived us. The Chinaman had cheated me thoroughly on the food supply—I would have to stretch it out very thin during the coming days. But no one, during the first day, grumbled. We all talked with nervous gaiety—we were, at last, free of French Guiana! The fiery red of the setting sun made us work carefully to tie down all our supplies. Chifflot warned us that following such a sunset we could expect strong winds

At eight o'clock the wind began to blow, increasing in velocity as it came from the continent behind us. The stars disappeared. I crept to the stern and sat beside Chifflot, with a little compass in my hand. The canoe went faster and faster over the waves. I judged that we were racing over the sea at about 40 kilometres an hour. The other men became frightened as waves wet us—but to me every mile we gained ahead of the growing storm took us that much nearer freedom. Casquette was supposed to relieve Chifflot at the tiller, but to do this would have been too dangerous. We were precariously riding foaming waves—the least false move on the tiller would have caused us to capsize. Chifflot sang songs all night, his voice rising louder and louder in competition with the wind. Then, shortly before dawn the wind miraculously died down, the brassy sun rose over the horizon—and we set about removing our clothes and hanging them up on paddles to dry.

We had to repair the sail. A mattress cover and several old shirts had been used to make it. The cloth was so old that many of the patches had been torn apart Not a sign of a ship was seen all day. The sun and glare of the sea burnt our flesh. The wounds on our legs, inflicted first by the red hot iron bands that were welded about our bare angles during

(Continued On Page 55)

RUINS OF VAST PREHISTORIC TEMPLE DISCOVERED IN BRITAIN

Twenty Times As Big As Stonehenge It Was Built By An Unknown Race Over 3,000 Years Ago

Down in Wiltshire a little band of excavators are slowly digging out a vast prehistoric temple that will unquestionably become one of the greatest sights of Britain in a few years and will stand beside Pompeii and Luxor as a monument of the past, writes Mr. C A. Lyon in the "Sunday Express."

It stands at Avebury, four miles from Marlborough.

It consists of a majestic circle of stones nearly a mile in circumference and a ceremonial avenue, fifty feet wide, that winds up the hillside for a mile and a quarter.

It is more than twenty times as big as Stonehenge, and for grandeur it is like comparing a village church to a cathedral.

It was built out of huge sandstone monoliths, 3,000 years ago. in the days when Egypt was great.

The builde : were a people physically rather like the Dutch of to-day.

They made it so great that it was the biggest prehistoric temple in all Europe.

It became the wonder of its day, a place of pilgrimage, like Mecca or Benares.

The people flocked from all over Britain to see it, as the grass tracks leading to it from all parts of the country prove.

Thousands must have worshipped beneath the sky in its precincts. Children were awed by its vastness, tales of it spread all over Europe.

Then the tribe that built it mingled with others. Their religion was forgotten and their temple, their famous temple, fell in ruins.

For centuries men desecrated it, broke its stones up, buried them under the earth, and ploughed over the land where it had stood.

Only a few stones stood to tell of the mightiness that had been.

It was one of prehistoric man's two or three most stupendous achievements.

And now, after it has been disinterred, after it has been examined by patient workers, who used hairpins and orange sticks lest they should miss the tiniest of its secrets, after it has been put together like a broken vase. Britain will see it taken out of its shroud to be a wonder of the world again.

The excavators came to Avebury five years ago. They found that the great temple had almost entirely vanished. Only sixteen of the original 300 stones were still standing.

Some were split by tree roots, some leaning at strange angles, some half hidden by vegetation.

They set out to make an accurate plan of the temple, marking every probable stone or hole where a stone had once stood.

They dug with infinite care, plumbing the soil until they found the lost stone beneath.

Every existing stone was, and still is, being dug out and set up exactly as it was and every missing stone marked with a concrete post that cannot be confused with one of the original monoliths by archaeologists of the future.

Excavating, piecing together, deducting, they are putting the whole temple together and working out its life history.

HOW IT VANISHED.

A quarter of the circle and a third of the avenue are finished and the rest of the work will be completed by 1949.

As work goes on the whole thrilling life story of Avebury is unfolding itself. I was privileged to go over it all last week and learn about it.

They have discovered, first, how the greatest of all prehistoric temples came to vanish. Generation after generation did their determined best to wreck it.

The ancient Britons undermined it. The excavators found a ditch of undoubted pre-Roman date cutting right across the avenue and knocking down a stone, showing that even the people of those days had lost their respect for it.

In the thirteenth century they buried the temple.

Patient excavators, picking on their hands and knees, found how farmers industriously dug in the stones of the great temple about the time the Magna Carta was being signed.

First they would dig a pit on one side of the stone, and the stone would come tumbling in.

Then they would dig on the other side of the stone lower still, and it would tumble deeper again. And so on until the great stones were under the soil.

Then the farmer traced his furrow over the holy places of his forefathers. The corn grew, the rain fell, the wind blew, and the stones sleeping under the earth were forgotten.

The great temple of Avebury was set up by workmen who shovelled the earth patiently with deers' horns and with the shoulder-blades of oxen.

The deer-horn implements fixed the date of Avebury to a certain extent, but the exact date had to await a big discovery made in the second year.

At the base of one of the great grey stones, in the approach avenue, sitting for 3,000 years under the earth with her hands clasping her face and her knees drawn up to her chin, they came upon the skeleton of a woman.

She was buried in the same hole as the stone, so there was no doubt that they had been put there together.

By her side were a few fragments of a red pot.

They put the pot together.

There was not the slightest doubt of what the pot was. It was of a kind used by a race of people who came from Brittany. They came to Britain between 1900-1800 B.C. As the pot was an early one no doubt remained that that was the date at which Avebury was built.

From previous knowledge they could now tell what kind of people had worshipped in the temple.

They were tall, fair, heavy-jawed, wore woven cloth.

They treated their women as equals because they buried them in equally elaborate graves.

They valued brains as well as brute strength, because one of their chiefs who has been found buried elsewhere was proved by his skeleton to have been a hopeless cripple all his life.

Difficulties cropped up at Avebury after the pot had been found by the woman.

It was a pot of a race from Brittany. They came from stony country, and it was never their habit to build ditches. And yet there was a ditch round Avebury.

This fact, together with one other, led to one of the most remarkable pieces of archaeological deduction ever made.

Upon the north side of the circle there was the socket of a stone that did not face the right way and seemed out of place.

Linking it with two other stone holes, the excavators drew a new circle. It was smaller than the great circle and cut right across it.

It was at once clear that the great circle had been built later on the site of an earlier one.

The smaller one was in line with two small circles of which traces existed inside the big one.

This led to the astonishing discovery that there were two Aveburys, the little one built with its avenue first, and the big one cutting rudely through it done slightly later by a race who came from some country where the soil was soft.

It was as though some future excavator had discovered foundations of the old St. Paul's in London underneath the new one.

Other remains beside the woman were found near stones, and an extraordinary thing was noticed.

Some of the local workmen engaged on the excavation were identified by anthropologists as the same type as the men buried beside the stones.

These men, throw-backs to prehistoric types, are re-erecting the temple of their ancestors.

Though wonderful results were achieved in finding out how the circle was built little progress was made in finding what religions were practised there.

It may be that each stone is the house wherein dwells the spirit of an ancestor of the man who put it up. He would worship the spirit and ask favours of it.

There certainly were ceremonies involving the use of animal flesh when a stone was put up.

A little group of primitive men would stand in the blowing wind and cast a piece of cooked meat into the hole.

The remains of some of this meat is being dug out to-day.

Sometimes it is the jaw-bone of a pig—a Bath chap. Sometimes it is the bone of an ox—beef. Sometimes also it is a broken pot.

Up to now thirty-six of Avebury's stones have been put in place.

When the work is finished about 120 of the original 300 stones will be unearthed and will show clearly what manner of place it was.

A museum is already open to the public showing the principal discoveries, but it is the stones themselves that give the greatest impression.

They are 4ft. 6in. to 18ft. high. They weigh anything from between five and more than thirty tons each.

MY ESCAPE FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND

(Continued From Page 54)

our early prison days, and aggravated by constant rubbing of our shackles, began to open and run—and burn under the intermittent soaking of salt spray.

The third night found us not such good friends. Each of the six men, cramped for fifty long hours against his neighbour, had first talked himself out of joviality—and then everyone began to find fault with something or someone. Chifflot's hands were so blistered with holding on to the tiller that Casquette had to relieve him. Clinging desperately to the tiller in the darkness, and on a sea more turbulent than it had been the previous night Casquette had all he could do to keep us from being swamped in the deep sea troughs. We did not attempt to keep a course The sea washed the compass from my hands in one mighty wave, and not a single star was to be seen.

REFUSED TO TURN BACK

When dawn at last came we were drenched, stiff, hungry, thirsty and sick at heart. I dipped some water out of the water keg—and discovered that the sea had turned it salty. I mixed it with condensed milk and passed it around to my companions, they said it tasted terrible.

"We'd better turn and try to reach the mainland!" said Berbert. "We'll get fresh drinking water and put out again."

"We are probably off Demarara," Dardar guessed. "That's less than half way to Trinidad. I'd rather take a chance on the jungle—there's at least plenty of water to drink!"

"We've only been gone three days!" I said, "and you speak already of turning in toward the coast. I told you when we started that I would not turn back. If we reach Trinidad we are sage. If we land anywhere on the mainland coast we will be turned over to a French Consul. I know I've tried it!" Thus we quarrelled all day long.

The fourth night was increasingly cruel. The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth nights were nightmares, we became like six beasts. Eight more days we lived—how I do not know. Many times I thought the canoe would be buried in a black wave but, as though some kind power lent it the last moment a charm, the frail craft magically came up over the foaming crests, quivered for a moment and then plunged into another wave.

"Trinidad! Bah!" Dardar growled. "We'll never make it! And if we do—what surety have you, Belbenoit, that we won't be arrested? There's a French Consul in Trinidad isn't there?

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION

"Yes, but the British people, I believe, won't turn us over to him." I insisted. "They'll allow us to rest a few days, replenish our food; those Britisners—they're sportsmen. They'll grant us a few days hermitage! Stop worrying and I'll show you!" I was at the tiller, and kept the bow pointed steadily North-East.

"Bah!" Berbert in the bow of the canoe snarled. "Change the sail! I've had enough of this. I'm going to land on the coast and take my chance—with my feet on the ground!"

"Stop!" I yelled at Dadar who began crawling toward the sail cord. I reached into my shirt and drew out a small pistol which I carried next to my skin, wrapped in oil cloth. I aimed the pistol at Berbert and then at Dardar I am a very little man. I could have been no match for any of my companions in physical strength. But I had made up my mind to turn neither to the right nor left—but keep heading toward the British island of real security. The five big men glowered at me but even a mouse can become brave when his freedom is at stake.

"Rush me if you like," I said, looking over the muzzle at my companions. "Here are six bullets—and I will kill each one of you if you insist!"

(To be continued next week.)

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"What was the worst storm you ever encountered?"

"Oh, it raged at about two hundred and eighty words a minute."

* * * *

The lover: "You are the first girl I ever kissed."

The Lass: "So that was what was the matter with it."

* * * *

"I hear your company failed to pay its bills."

"Not exactly; we failed so we wouldn't have to pay them."

* * *

When the modern suitor tells the girl he yearns for her, the modern girl wants to know how much he can earn for her.

* * *

"Gee, what a fierce lover you are!"

"Why, I haven't tried to kiss you once!"

"That's what makes you such a fierce lover."

* * * *

Magistrate (to Irish witness): "You say the accused threatened you?"

Witness: "Indade he did! He said, 'I'll whitewash the yard with your blood.'

* * * *

"I certainly am strong for these labour-stving devices. I don't have any trouble finding my collar button now. I always find them in a certain place."

"Where is that?"

"In the vacuum cleaner."

* * *

"Do you mean to say that your daughter hasn't told you she was engaged to me?"

"Yes, I told her not to bother me with those affairs unless she intended to get married."

* * * *

"The sun," cried the lecturer grandiloquently, "shines ten million times as brightly as any lamp made by man."

"Say, mister," enquired a voice from the rear, "did you ever do any night driving?"

* * * *

One of those flighty city women was visiting in the hills of New England:

"This place has so many odd and peculiar people," she said.

Native: "Yes, but most of them go home by the first of September."

* * * *

There is always a tie between father and son, says a Rotarian speaker, and if there is, you can wager the son is wearing it.

* * *

Mrs. Glanaghan—"Was your old man in comfortable circumstances when he died?"

Mrs. Macpherscn—"No, 'e was 'alfway under a train."

* * *

"George, order a mousetrap on your way home to-night."

"But we've got a mousetrap, dear."

"I know. But there's a mouse in that one!"

* * * *

Two small children were working in the garden. The older boy "bossed" until the little fellow called: "Mother, please come and speak to James. He thinks he is a woman."

* * *

"We're planning to discover how many relatives we have."

"How?"

"He've bought a cottage at the beach."

* * *

"Can you tell me how to wash spinach so as to get all the sand off it?"

"Sure. Tie it on the end of a fishing pole and hang it under Niagara Falls."

"I'm so glad to see good golf weather at hand!"

"I didn't know you cared for the game."

"I don't. But I'll be glad to have Frank out playing the game instead of staying home talking about it."

* * *

Artist Chuzz (in front of dental display window)—"I think I'll get myself a new set of teeth like those over there."

Mrs. Chuzz—"Hush, don't you know it's impolite to pick your teeth in public?"

* * *

Two shipwrecked sailors were on a desert island. They were cold hungry, utterly miserable.

"Say, Bill" said one of them, "can you pray?"

"No," said the other.

"Well, can you sing a hymn?"

"No."

The first sailor thought hard for a moment or two.

"Well," he said at length, "we'd better do something religious. Let's 'ave a collection."

"Pa, what is a reformer?"

"A reformer, my boy, is a man who thinks he was sent into the world to find fault with it."

* * *

"I'm grieved you use such language. Do you hear it at school?"

"At school, mother! Why, I teach the other chaps."

* * *

"Did you ever take anything for your appetite?"

"Sure—three meals a day."

* * *

A lawyer said to his client: "Well, here's my bill at last Please pay dol. 100 down and dol. 25 a month thereafter for 10 months." "It sounds like buying a motor car," said the client, with a wry smile. "You're right," said the lawyer. "I am."

* * *

"I tell you, a farm is the only place to bring up a boy I was brought up on a farm myself."

"But you left if the very first chance you got."

"That's just it. Living on a farm gives a boy an incentive to get out and hustle for something better."

Musical Instrument Dealer: "Last week I had a cornet stolen and this week a drum."

Friend: "You're evidently the victim of a robber band."

* * * *

A woman was bemoaning the fact that her husband had left her for the sixth time.

"Never mind," sympathized her neighbour, "he'll come back again."

"Not this time," she sobbed. "He's taken his dart board."

* * *

He was discussing the people round about with his old landlady.

"They seem kindly enough people," he remarked.

The landlady sniffed

"You don't know them yet", she replied.

"Oh, come," protested the lodger, "they're not bad. Why, the chap who's got a little workshop down in the road was asking about you to-day Said you'd been ailing a lot lately. Is ht a relative of yours?"

"No" said the landlady, sharply, "he's the undertaker."

Our Humorist At Large

"Gosh—I thought the hurdles were easier than this."

"Well, now you know where we live you must drop in more often."

The acrobat family get dry in the sun after bathing.

"Now, John darling, we can set off on our holiday. Mother is taking Baby, Uncle Jack is having the dog, my sister is looking after the canary."

"H'm, don't you think we might stay at home and enjoy the peace?"

"I say, you can't put that tent up here!"

"We've just discovered that."

"Just saw off the top and the feet, put a brass band round it and leather handle, and my wife has a holiday trunk that will satisfy all her needs."

A Boat-load of Humanity.
(Photo by P. O. Hariharan).

"Guardians of the Corn-fields."
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawala).

Peasant colour and grace exemplified by members of the amateur Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble as they tread a lively measure in the First of May Park, Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian Republic.

"Camera Conscious."

"Mother-Love"

"A Friendly Turn".

(Photos by B. F. Ferreira).

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